



APPENDIX


TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLVII.

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 582.

 HIS was the chief substance of this bill, which was to continue in force until the end of the then next session of parliament; but among the other clauses of the bill, there was one which enacted, "That the Treasury might cause 40s. of every pound bounty money paid out of the land tax, to be repaid into the Exchequer, by the respective paymasters of the forces, out of the pay received for those forces, to make good the credits on the land tax, and to be applied to the satisfaction of the principal and interest thereupon." Now in the writing or engrossing of this clause, the word pound was, by mistake, put for the words three pounds, which mistake was observed until after the bill had passed into a law; and therefore it became necessary to bring in and pass, in the same session, an act to rectify this mistake.

Thus, from the whole tenor of this bill, it appears, that no reasonable objection could be made against it. On the contrary, it is to be hoped, that it will lay a foundation for a new law, or some clauses in the mutiny bill, for enabling every private soldier, after three years service, to demand his discharge in time of peace, under proper regulations, Appendix, 1757.

for preventing too many demanding their discharge in one year from any one regiment or company; and for preventing its being in the power of any fellow to demand his discharge, out of one company, with no other view, or for no other reason, but that he may receive bounty money for listing in another. I say, receive bounty money; for if a soldier, after three years service, resolves, on account perhaps of ill usage, to leave one regiment or company, in order to list voluntarily and freely in another, it ought not to be prevented, as it would be some restraint upon an officer's using any private soldier in a tyrannical, or more harsh manner than the service requires, and consequently would contribute towards preventing desertion.

Such an indulgence as this, established by law, in favour of our private soldiers, would make the recruiting of our army in time of war, as well as in time of peace, much more easy and less expensive than it is at present; for many of our young brave fellows would, in time of war, be proud of listing in our army, not only for the glory of serving their country in time of danger, but in hopes that they might by their courage rise to be commissioned officers, if they were sure of having a right to demand their discharge as soon as the war was over. But as our military laws stand at present, no man, in his

his right wife, will ever chuse to list in our army; for the condition of a private soldier is really terrible. To be engaged for life to serve in that station, or at least until a man has been so disabled by wounds, or become so decrepit with age, as to be unable to provide for himself, and at the same time to be very uncertain of being ever admitted into the hospital of Chelsea or Greenwich, must shock any man who has any forethought, or any concern about his future existence, either in this life, or that which is to come: To which I must add the aggravating circumstances of being obliged, perhaps, to live many years, if not for his whole life, under the command of a tyrannical cruel officer, or one who has unjustly conceived a personal pique against him. Yet the first of these circumstances is the case of most, and the last of many of the private soldiers in our army; for very few of them have so much as a chance of rising even to be serjeants or corporals, unless they have the good luck to gain the favour of their commanding officer, which is not always to be purchased by honourable means.

In such circumstances can we expect, that any will ever voluntarily enlist into our army, but such as are trapp'd into the service, or such as by their crimes or their idleness have lost all character among their countrymen? Can we expect, that such men will ever have any fellow-feeling, or any regard for the lives or the liberties of their countrymen? Such men, indeed, are the most proper soldiers for establishing, as well as supporting, an absolute and tyrannical government; but as no leading man amongst us at present can have such a design, therefore it may be hoped, that we shall soon have such a law as I have mentioned. After the passing of such a law, we might expect to have, in a few years, a great many young fellows, the sons of substantial farmers and tradesmen, serving as private soldiers in our army, especially if our nobility and landed gentlemen should be so kind to their country, as in all their future transactions to shew a preference to those who had served their appointed time in the army. It was of such private soldiers that our armies in former times were chiefly composed: Even the private soldiers of those armies had something else in view, besides pay or plunder: Every man had the glory of his country, and the establishment or preservation of his own character, chiefly in view; and it was by such armies we gained that glory which still reflects a lustre upon the British annals. An

army consisting chiefly of such private soldiers, would all be sensible of the happiness enjoyed by a free people, and because they would all have a right to restore themselves to the enjoyment of that happiness, as soon as they pleased, after they had by their courage obtained a safe and honourable peace for their country, they would disdain to support a wicked minister, and a packed or pensionary parliament (which may hereafter happen, as well as it has done heretofore) in any glaring attack upon our constitution.

Such a law as this seems therefore to be absolutely necessary, for securing us against the danger to which our constitution must be exposed, by always keeping up a standing army of regular troops; and, I believe, it is the only, or at least the most infallible method, for securing our government against an unprovoked rebellion, and at the same time our country against a foreign invasion, because, I believe, it will be found to be the only method by which we can propose to have a well disciplined and useful militia. In the military discipline there are two things absolutely necessary for every private soldier to learn: One is, how to perform the manual exercise of the firelock with readiness and address; and the other is, how to keep, and how to take his station in the battalion, without disorder or confusion, according to the several dispositions in which it may be found necessary to form the battalion, just before, or during the time of an engagement, or afterwards in pursuing the enemy, or making a retreat. These things a young man may make himself fully master of, by serving three or four years in our regular army, and a few days exercise in the militia yearly afterwards, would prevent his ever forgetting what he had made himself fully master of in his youth. But I doubt much if a man can ever, by being in the militia only, make himself fully master of either of these necessary qualifications. And a militia, consisting generally of such men, would, I fear, serve rather to add to the triumphs, than to repel the attacks of an invading enemy.

It is indeed surprizing, that we have not long since established such a law, as is by such a law or custom that the Swiss have hitherto preserved a well disciplined and useful militia in their country. Every one knows, that they have always a number of regiments in foreign service. The recruits for those regiments always list for a certain term of years, and when that term is expired, they have a right to

mand their discharge. Many of them yearly do so, and return to live by some industrious employment in their native country, where they, of course, become a part of the militia. Even many of their magistrates and gentlemen have served as officers in those regiments, and having returned home to live upon their paternal estates, or the estates they have honourably acquired by their service, many of them are made officers of the militia, by which means the Swiss militia, when drawn out for service, is really a regular army, and more regular than can be the standing army of any nation that has remained long in peace, because many of them may be called, not only well disciplined, but veteran soldiers.

But for such a law we have a precedent much nearer home: The private soldiers of the French army are allowed, in time of peace, to demand their discharge, after six years service; and many of them do so, by which means they have, in every part of France, a multitude of common men of all employments, who have been bred soldiers. They are not, it is true, afterwards usually regimented and exercised; for what the French call their militia is a distinct body of men, and designed for a different purpose. But the French government have what every government ought to have: They have a power to call out and regiment every man able to bear arms, in any part of their country that is in danger of being invaded, many of whom must always, by this custom, be such as have served their six years in their standing army; and as most of their gentlemen of any distinction are such as have served in their standing army, they can never be in want of experienced officers for this purpose. By these means, what we properly ought to call the militia of France, may really be of some service upon any sudden occasion; and that they may always be so, the French government have been so wise as to propagate a way of thinking among all ranks of men, that must be of great service to the military in that kingdom. In France it is deemed a scandal to any gentleman not of the *Robe*, as they call it, that is to say, of the profession of religion, law, or physick, not to have passed some part of his youth in the army. If a gentleman, or what they call one of their noblesse, be introduced to the king, his majesty always asks him, what regiment he formerly belonged to, and if he answers, he never was in the army, the monarch is sure to turn his back upon him

with disdain. Then with regard to their common men, a man who has served his six years in the army, is sure to meet with more respect, not only from gentlemen, but also from his companions, than a man who never was in the army. This renders it so easy for the French government to make new levies, and to raise recruits upon every occasion.

Whereas, in this country, even an officer of our army is looked upon with contempt, by many of our country squires, and a common soldier is of late become the derision of the populace, as far as their fear will give them leave; which might perhaps be accounted for, if there were any necessity for doing so upon the present occasion. As there is not, I shall only add, that the most obvious way for removing this contempt, is to encourage and enable our young men of some substance or character to serve for a short term of years in our regular army; for which the act now under consideration will furnish a precedent; and as it may hereafter be thought necessary to keep always a body of marines in pay, it is to be hoped, that the obtaining of a discharge for a marine, will not be made more tedious or difficult than for a land soldier.

With respect to the shortness of the time allowed by this bill for volunteers to enter, which was found fault with by some people without doors, it was occasioned by the necessity we were under, to have our regiments as compleat as possible by the first of May; and it was rightly judged, that the limiting the entry of volunteers to that time, would induce all such as might think themselves in any danger of being pressed, to enter voluntarily before that day, in order to intitle themselves to the bounty granted by parliament.

The annual bill for preventing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, was moved for, January 18, by the lord Barrington, and his lordship and Mr. Thomas Gore, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly it was next day presented by him to the house, and having passed thro' both houses without opposition, it received the royal assent, February 15. The only material difference between this bill and that which for some years has usually passed of course, was in relation to the number of troops to be kept up, which in this bill was extended to 49,749 effective men, including 4008 invalids, and this, considering our present circumstances, could not be opposed;

posed; and as no attempt was made for inserting in this bill any words for obliging innholders, &c. to receive and give quarters to foreign troops, that matter remains still upon the same footing it was formerly, as the abovementioned act for this purpose related only to the foreign troops *then* in this kingdom, and consequently is now expired.

Monday, January 24th, a motion was made by George Onslow, Esq; for leave to bring in a bill, for the more effectual punishment of cheats of all kinds; and for the further preventing the imbezzlement of goods and apparel, by those who are entrusted with them; and for preventing gaming in publick houses: Which motion was agreed to, and it was ordered, that the said Mr. Onslow, Mr. Recorder of London, Sir John Glynn, Mr. Hardinge, the lord mayor of London, Sir Richard Lloyd, and Mr. Sandys, should prepare and bring in the same. This bill was accordingly presented to the house on the 29th, and ordered to be printed. February 2, it was read a second time, and ordered to be committed; but before the house resolved itself into a committee upon the same, so many alterations were found to be necessary, that it was thought proper to drop this bill, in order to have a new bill brought in for the same and other purposes, which shews how cautious the house is in the forming and enacting of any new law. Therefore, on March 25, a motion was made by the same gentleman, for leave to bring in a bill, for the more effectual punishment of persons who shall attain, or attempt to attain possession of goods or money, by false or untrue pretences; for preventing the unlawful pawning of goods; for the easy redemption of goods pawned; and for preventing gaming in publick houses, by journeymen, labourers, servants, and apprentices: Which motion being agreed to, the said Mr. Onslow, and the lord mayor and Mr. Recorder of London, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The bill was accordingly presented on the 30th, and ordered to be printed; and, on April 5, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; but on the 22d, that the whole matter might be more minutely and deliberately considered, it was transmitted to a select committee, and ordered, that all who came to the committee should have voices. Presently after which there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several persons, under the de-

nomination of pawnbrokers, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and several others, within the cities of London and Westminster, and the Bills of Mortality, following that business and no other, representing the hardship they would be exposed to by the bill as it then stood; and therefore praying to be heard by their counsel, against such part of the bill as affected them in their business, and likewise permitted humbly to submit such facts, as might enable the house to put the business under such regulation as might best promote the security of the publick, and render the petitioners able to carry on the business with safety and reputation. Which petition was referred to the consideration of the said select committee, and that the petitioners might be heard by their counsel, before the said committee, if they thought fit.

But that this petition might have the more weight, the petitioners took care to have their reasons against the clauses relative to them, printed, and delivered to the members, which reasons were as follow.

To the fourth clause of the bill, which is the first relating to the pawnbrokers, and which inflicts a penalty on them in a summary way, for receiving goods *knowing* them not to be the property of the pledger, and pawned without the authority of the owner, it is objected:

I. That it being a common and daily practice for persons of reputation to send goods to pawn by a second hand, for secrecy sake, and very frequently one person shall be intrusted by several others to negotiate business of this kind:—Now, if the pawnbroker should venture to take goods either upon a general order, or warranty from the owner, to take any goods as such servant, porter, friend, or acquaintance, might bring; or without any warranty of an owner (who desires to be absolutely concealed) upon the credit of the pawner, whose occupation, place of abode, behaviour, and character, are ever so well known to the pawnbroker, should any such messenger act amiss under either of these circumstances, the pawnbroker might be liable to the penalty inflicted by this clause;—so that it will be utterly impossible for any one, of whatever rank or station, to raise money this way, without exposing his person and necessities.

II. That as by this clause, the words, *by the oath of any other credible witness or witnesses*, render the pawnbroker liable to be convicted upon the oath of a third person, who is neither owner of the goods, nor the pawner; and it being very com-

mon for two or more persons to be present at the pawning of goods; and as the conviction of the pawner is not previously necessary to the conviction of the pawnbroker;—what an occasion and temptation would this afford, for any three, or more evil-disposed persons, to combine and to succeed in robbing the pawnbroker with safety and impunity? *ex. gr.* A. the supposed owner, lends B. the pawner, something of value; upon B.'s not returning the goods, C. the third person, a common acquaintance of both, informs A. that B. had pawned the thing at such a place, for that C. was present at the transaction:—The pawner to be sure is not to be found; A. recovers the goods, upon swearing as the clause directs; and it is great odds, but C. as informer, will swear that the pawnbroker took them in, knowing them not to be the property of the pledger, and pawned without the authority of the owner; for the sake of a share of the penalty, which *seems* by the clause to be designed for the informer, especially as the magistrate is required to administer the oath in order to conviction, tho' he should ever so much suspect a fraud or collusion. But if the pawnbroker should escape the penalty, yet by the next clause he would be liable to lose all the money lent.

III. The law has already provided for the owner's recovery of goods pawned without his knowledge and consent, by an action against the pawnbroker; and the pawnbroker is liable to be cast, with costs of suit, even upon the evidence of the pawner: Which remedy such owner has not against any buyer of goods in overt market, unless the goods are feloniously obtained. It seems therefore very strange, that no notice should be taken of buyers of goods fraudulently obtained, against whom the owner has no legal remedy; and the pawnbroker, against whom there is a legal remedy, should moreover be exposed to false informations, and wicked combinations, so as to render his business impracticable.

The fifth clause, intitling the owner to recover his goods unlawfully pawned, is not confined to goods received by the pawnbroker, knowing them to have been pledged without the authority of the owner; but extends universally, tho' the pawnbroker has received them ever so cautiously and innocently.

As the laws now stand, tho' the owner of goods unlawfully pawned may recover his goods, with costs of suit, against the pawnbroker, even upon the evidence of

the pawner; yet such pawnbroker would have his remedy against the pawner, by action or indictment. Whereas, by the clause under consideration, the unlawful pawner needs only to abscond, and send a message or letter to the owner, to inform him where his goods are pawned: Upon oath made by the owner, a warrant is granted to search for the goods, and (if found) to bring the goods and the pawnbroker before the magistrate; and however blameless he may be, must lose the money lent, and surrender the goods to the owner, upon his swearing them to be his property, and pawned without his knowledge or consent.—The merit of the discovery, and the easy recovery of the goods without a prosecution, will generally screen the only offender, and abundantly encourage such practices: For who would be so hard-hearted and cruel to prosecute any one only for robbing or defrauding a pawnbroker?

But as the conviction, or even the prosecution of the only offender, is not requisite to the recovery of goods unlawfully pawned; and as there are in this metropolis (as the preamble of the bill recites) divers evil disposed persons, who support their profligate way of life by various subtle stratagems and devices, how easy it is for any two such profligate persons, combining together, to rob and plunder all the pawnbrokers in town, is too obvious to need exemplifying.

As by this clause the warehouses of any, if not of every pawnbroker, within the magistrate's jurisdiction, are liable to be ransacked for every wail or stray, upon oath made of a just cause of suspicion, the magistrate concurring as to the justice of the suspicion; and as the pawnbrokers are to be given up a defenceless prey to wicked combinations and false informations, supported by corrupt and wilful perjuries; there needs no more to put an entire end to the business.—But there are yet more dangers and difficulties to be met with in clause the sixth; *for the more easy redemption of goods pawned.*

As the laws at present stand, the most trifling and perishable pledge continues redeemable for six years at least, the interest or profit, which may be legally taken, is after the rate of five per cent. and no more; for the law makes no allowance for labour, warehouse room, servants, &c.

Now common sense must convince every man, that it is impossible for any pawnbroker to subsist upon five per cent. as the interest of his money, and reward of his labour, and expences in carrying on his business:

business: And the same common sense will satisfy every man, that should the pawnbroker, in fact, keep every trifling and perishable pledge for six years, he must be inevitably ruined: Both which points were so evident to the Hon. house of commons, that, in every of the four bills, which at different times have passed that house, a time was limited for the redemption of pawns, and a rate of interest was fixed, which might be taken.

But as none of these bills passed into a law, the laws at present stand as above-mentioned. It is with great dangers and difficulties the pawnbrokers subsist under the present circumstances: But the proper inquiry is, how they will be affected by the clause under consideration: And here previously observing, that the general terms in the clause, *So long as a pledge shall continue redeemable, and tender of the principal money borrowed, and all interest due*, must, and will, be construed by the laws in being.—Therefore,

I. Every pawnbroker must necessarily keep every pawn on which there shall be lent a sum not exceeding the sum of six years at least, or be liable to make any the most exorbitant compensation that the claimant shall think proper, upon the claimant's oath, as to the pledging the goods, the time they have been pledged, and the sum borrowed.

This is the more insupportable, because the lower sort of pledges are most perishable.

II. Upon tender of the principal and legal interest, any time within six years, he must immediately produce and deliver any pledge under the sum of to the owner, upon demand, or be liable to be committed, unless he makes compensation for his refusal or neglect; so that upon a pawn for one shilling, that has lain about twelve months, he would be intitled to take an halfpenny; and upon a pawn for twenty shillings, if redeemed in a week's time, he might venture to insist upon a farthing.

Lastly, The pawnbroker must be liable, tho' he should never have received the pawn demanded.—For of what avail would be all the negative evidence he could produce? Whether his own oath, the testimony of servants, or his books, against the positive oath of the claimant?

So that any, and every profligate, who makes no scruple of perjury, has nothing more to do, than to make a demand of goods, and a tender of the principal money (pretended to have been borrowed) with legal interest; and as the pawn-

broker cannot possibly produce what he never received, upon the claimant's swearing to the pledging of the goods, any time within six years, the pawnbroker must make compensation for what he has never received, or be committed to prison.

A But perhaps there is no less danger to be apprehended from undesigned mistakes, forgetfulness, rashness, and precipitance of the lower order of people. For every pawnbroker knows, that hardly a day passes, but he has goods demanded at his shop, which are afterwards found at another; and with what difficulty people are persuaded so much as to enquire at other shops, tho' they are conscious to themselves, that they use several; and sooner than give themselves the trouble to go across the way, or into the next street, will go to a magistrate; and upon a rash and intemperate oath, obtain a warrant, and swear goods upon one pawnbroker, which, at the same time, are in the possession of another.—This threatens an inundation of rash and false oaths; which by their frequency and profitableness, will naturally lead to wilful and corrupt perjuries. There seems but one possible way to avoid these dangers and difficulties, and that is, by the pawnbrokers leaving off their business:—And if it is designed to necessitate them to do so, upon the opinion, *that the business is upon the whole useless, if not mischievous*; the following observations may not be unworthy consideration.

I. That any mischiefs, accidents, or inconveniencies, that may attend the business, are sure to make noise and clamour enough; whilst any benefits or advantages arising from it, are as carefully concealed.—This will, in a good measure, account for the general prejudice against the business.

II. This opinion is contrary to the sense of the honourable house of commons, four times repeated, after the most strict inquiry and mature deliberation; of a royal charter of king Charles I. in which, among various other privileges, he grants to the city of London the sole brokage of pawns: Of another royal charter granted to the charitable corporation: Likewise to the sense of the republicks of Holland and Venice, and several other states; even to the infallibility of his holiness at Rome.

III. That after all, should this opinion happen to be true, that, *Upon the whole the business is productive of more evil than good*; yet it has been of so long standing, and is of such incredible and un-

sal extent, that, upon the most moderate computation, twenty or thirty thousand pawns are daily received within the cities of London and Westminster, and borough of Southwark; whether the putting a sudden and universal stop to such an extensive and constant circulation, without providing a supply for the demand, and thereby distressing so many thousand persons and families, may not deserve the most serious and mature deliberation, is humbly submitted.

These reasons I have given at full length, because from them the reader will see, that the bill must have met with many alterations and amendments in the committee; for from the act, as it now stands, it will appear, that every complaint made by the pawnbrokers, has been removed or obviated, so that no pawnbroker is now subjected to any danger, unless it be his own fault, nor indeed to any trouble, but what is necessary for preventing theft or fraud, or for preventing the poor from being oppressed by those who make a trade of relieving their necessities, a trade, which it is absolutely necessary to encourage, but not easy to prevent its being mixed with extortion and oppression. And the many alterations and amendments made to this bill, will shew how ready our parliament men are to give ear to the representations of the meanest tradesman, or shopkeeper, and how careful they are that no new law they propose for the public good, shall any way injure or endanger the prudent and fair trader. This is one among the many advantages we enjoy by our happy constitution; for if our new laws were to be enacted as the edicts in France are, by the king in his great council, no subject would ever hear of the contents of any law, till after its being promulgated; or if they did, a merchant, tradesman, or shopkeeper, would find it very difficult to get access to, and much more to obtain a patient hearing from a great lord, or minister of state.

May 9, Mr. George Onslow reported, that the committee had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments, and the report was taken into consideration by the house on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, when all the amendments, but one, were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to, and some other amendments were made, and some clauses added by the house; after which the bill was ordered to be ingrossed, and, on the 16th, the bill was read a third time, when some more amendments were made, and then it was passed, and sent to the lords for their con-

currence. In the house of lords likewise the bill was fully considered, and, on the 26th, returned to the commons with some amendments, which were agreed to next day; and the bill received the royal assent at the end of the session.

A Of this act the reader will see an abstract in your Magazine for July last, p. 318.

[To be continued in our MAGAZINE for January.]

Description of THEOBALDS and NONSUCH, from HENTZNER. (See p. 595.)

THEOBALDS belonging to lord Burleigh the treasurer, in the gallery was painted the genealogy of the kings of England; from this place one goes into the garden, encompassed with a ditch full of water, large enough for one to have the pleasure of going in a boat, and rowing between the shrubs; here are a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with a great deal of labour, a *jet d'eau*, with its basin of white marble, and columns and pyramids of wood and other materials up and down the garden: After seeing these, we were led by the gardener into the summer-house, in the lower part of which, built semicircularly, are the twelve Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of truck-stone; the upper part of it is set round with cisterns of lead, into which the water is conveyed thro' pipes, so that fish may be kept in them, and, in summer time, they are very convenient for bathing: In another room for entertainment, very near this, and joined to it by a little bridge, was a noble table of red marble. We were not admitted to see the apartments of this palace, there being nobody to shew it, as the family was in town attending the funeral of their lord.

F Nonsuch, a royal retreat, in a place formerly called Cuddington, a very healthful situation, chosen by K. Henry VIII. for his pleasure and retirement, and built by him with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation; one would imagine, every thing that architecture can perform, to have been employed in this one work: There are every where so many statues, that seem to breathe so many miracles of consummate art, so many charts that rival even the perfecting of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify its name of Nonsuch, being without an equal, as the poet sung.

This which no equal has in art or fame, Britons deservedly a Nonsuch name.

Appendix, 1757. The

• Lord treasurer Burleigh died August 4, 1598.

The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrown'd with trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by pleasure herself, to dwell in along with health.

In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water, one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are put small birds that stream water out of their bills: In the grove Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and the nymphs, with inscriptions.

There is besides another pyramid of marble, full of concealed pipes, which spout upon all who come within their reach.

From the same Itinerary we shall present our Readers with the Manner of celebrating Harvest-home in England, in our Author's Time.

AS we were returning to our inn, we happened to meet some country people celebrating their harvest-home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they would signify Ceres, this they keep moving about, while men and women, men and maid servants, riding thro' the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can, till they arrive at the barn; the farmers here do not bind up their corn in sheaves, as they do with us, but directly, as they have reaped or mowed it, put it into carts, and convey it into their barns.

He gives the following Account of the Manners of our Ancestors.

THE English are serious, like the Germans, lovers of shew; liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters arms in silver, fastened to their left arms; a ridicule they deservedly lay under: They excel in dancing and musick, for they are active and lively, tho' of a thicker make than the French; they cut their hair close on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either side; they are good sailors, and better pirates, cunning, treacherous, and thievish; above 300 are said to be hanged annually at London; beheading with them is less infamous than hanging; they give the wall as the place of honour; hawking is the general sport of the gentry; they are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less

bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection; they put a great deal of sugar in their drink; their beds are covered with tapestry, even those of farmers; they are often molested with the scurvy, said to have first crept into England with the Norman conquest; their houses are commonly of two stories, except in London, where they are of three and four, tho' but seldom of four; they are built of wood, those of the richer sort with bricks; their roofs are low, and where the owner has money, covered with lead.

B They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies, impatient of any thing like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them, that have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfry, and ring the bells for hours together, for the sake of exercise. If they see a foreigner very well made, or particularly handsome, they will say, it is a pity he is not an Englishman.

D EXPEDIENTS for alleviating the Distress occasioned by the present DEARNESS of CORN (as published in the Northampton Mercury of November 28, 1757) intended principally for those, who endeavour to conceal their Wants; and for such benevolent Persons as would give away, or recommend a cheap Provision.

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The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrown'd with trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by pleasure herself, to dwell in along with health.

In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water, one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are put small birds that stream water out of their bills: In the grove Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and the nymphs, with inscriptions.

There is besides another pyramid of marble, full of concealed pipes, which spout upon all who come within their reach.

From the same Itinerary we shall present our Readers with the Manner of celebrating Harvest-home in England, in our Author's Time.

AS we were returning to our inn, we happened to meet some country people celebrating their harvest-home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they would signify Ceres, this they keep moving about, while men and women, men and maid servants, riding thro' the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can, till they arrive at the barn; the farmers here do not bind up their corn in sheaves, as they do with us, but directly, as they have reaped or mowed it, put it into carts, and convey it into their barns.

He gives the following Account of the Manners of our Ancestors.

THE English are serious, like the Germans, lovers of shew; liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters arms in silver, fastened to their left arms; a ridicule they deservedly lay under: They excel in dancing and musick, for they are active and lively, tho' of a thicker make than the French; they cut their hair close on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either side; they are good sailors, and better pirates, cunning, treacherous, and thievish; above 300 are said to be hanged annually at London; beheading with them is less infamous than hanging; they give the wall as the place of honour; hawking is the general sport of the gentry; they are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less

bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection; they put a great deal of sugar in their drink; their beds are covered with tapestry, even those of farmers; they are often molested with the scurvy, said to have first crept into England with the Norman conquest; their houses are commonly of two stories, except in London, where they are of three and four, tho' but seldom of four; they are built of wood, those of the richer sort with bricks; their roofs are low, and where the owner has money, covered with lead.

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fix shillings, but generally for four shillings—and it should never be purchased unpowdered, because it is so horny a substance, that no private family can reduce it to powder without extreme difficulty.

Receipt III. Take of beef four pounds, (onions, if not disliked, three quarters of a pound) turnips two pounds, rice one pound and an half, parsley, thyme, and savory, of each a large handful, pepper and salt a suitable proportion, water 17 quarts. Let the beef be cut into slices, and, after it has boiled some time, let it be minced. The turnips (onions, if used) and sweet herbs, may be minced before they are put into the pot. Let the whole gently boil about three hours on a slow fire.—N. B. This quantity (as scarcely two quarts, will be wasted in the boiling) will serve, without any bread or drink, about 18 persons for a single meal.—Where firing is scarce, the ingredients in these three Receipts, put into a large pot, may be stewed together all night in an oven, and the next day may be boiled, for a quarter of an hour, with the addition of some oatmeal, potatoes (or Jerusalem artichokes) and turnips.—Or, take a shank of beef, six quarts of water, a pint of split peas (or a quart of blue peas) one leek, four or five sliced turnips; bake them in a large earthen pot.

Receipt IV. *Designed for such Families as are very necessitous.*

Burgoût (thus made.)—Take a quart of oatmeal, put it by little and little into two quarts of water, that it may mix smoothly; then boil it for a quarter of an hour, stirring it all the while; after which add a little salt (and butter too, if they can get any.)—This is called Burgoût, much used by the Scotch, and is an heartening diet; it will serve five or six persons for a single meal.

Leek-pottage (thus made.)—Take a handful of oatmeal, boil it in two quarts of water for four or five minutes, so that the oatmeal may be well mixed; then put to it a large handful of leeks cut small; boil it for a quarter of an hour.—This leek-pottage will be a meal for four people, and is very wholesome; and bread may be crumbled into it, if they can get any.

Receipt V. *Designed to promote the Invention and Improvement of artificial Bread.*

Potato bread (thus made.)—Put a pound of potatoes in a net, into a skillet, with cold water—and (lest the skin break, and let in the water) hang it at a distance (so as not to boil) over the fire, till they become soft; then skin, mash, and rub

them so, as to be well mixed with a pound of flour, of salt a very large spoonful, and of yeast two large spoonfuls, but less if the yeast be bitter: Then add a little warm water. Knead it up as other dough.

—Lay it a little while before the fire to ferment or rise, then bake it in a very hot oven.—This I have made by way of experiment, and find it well tasted, and of a good consistence;—but as the potatoes have, upon my trial, required more flour than might be wished, I should be glad to hear of any experiments which have succeeded in reducing them nearer to the nature of flour, so that two parts of potatoes might be used to one of flour.—

☞ Drying them gradually in an oven, either before or after they have been skinned and mashed, will not answer.

In the years 1629, and 1630, there was a dearth in England, when a bread was made in London of turnips, on the recommendation of Dr. Beale, a physician of eminence; and, in 1693, when corn was very dear, a great quantity of turnip-bread was made in several parts of the kingdom, but particularly in Essex, by a receipt registered in the Philosophical Transactions; which is just the same as the above, only with this difference, that the turnips are to be boiled till they become soft, and then are to be squeezed between two boards, and drained as dry as possible.—After the same manner as from turnips may be prepared a bread from Jerusalem artichokes, which are very cheap, and of a substance between that of a potato and turnip.—A few carraway or anniseeds may be added occasionally—and flour of rice, or barley-meal, may be used instead of wheat-flour.

Receipt VI. In several parts of the kingdom, I am told, a beer is thus made of treacle.—To eight quarts of boiling water put a pound of treacle—a quarter of an ounce of ginger, and two bay-leaves.—Let these boil for a quarter of an hour, then cool, and work it with yeast, the same as other beer.—Or, take one bushel of malt, with as much water and hops as if two bushels of malt were allowed, put seven pounds of the coarsest brown sugar into the wort while boiling. This is very pleasant, is as strong, and will keep as long without becoming sour or flat, as if two bushels of malt had been put in.—It is used in the Shrewsbury Infirmary.

These Receipts indeed are not very different one from another; but as variety is desirable, variety is presented; yet each of them is equally proper for making as healthy

healthy a diet as can be obtained from wheat or barley in whatever shape prepared; and a cheaper diet too than such grain would produce, even on a supposition it was bought when corn was at the lowest price. The laborious part of the community likewise will be as well supported as by the customary food; consequently they will be under no absolute necessity of buying either bread or beer during this expensive season.—And as many persons may be better satisfied either in the recommendation of it to others, or in the use of it themselves, if its wholesomeness under the continued use (especially its nourishing quality) be attested by a physician, I have consented, on the solicitations of some judicious friends (as anonymous papers are frequently disregarded) to subscribe my name; and shall think my attestation both honoured and rewarded, if it may contribute (even in the least degree) to rescue or preserve any families from a distress, which is utterly insupportable, and may otherwise be unavoidable.

Northampton, *James Stonehouse, M. D.*
Nov. 25, 1757.

N. B. The Receipt, marked N^o III. has been directed two or three times in a week by the physicians, ever since last winter, to all the patients in the Shrewsbury Infirmary, whose cases did not require a particular regimen, and I am assured it agrees with them very well, and has been a much less expence to the governors, during this dear time, than the usual diet of infirmaries.—And were the officers of parishes to require the preparation of any of these receipts in their respective work-houses (except N^o IV. which is designed only for persons in very great necessity) it might be found not only beneficial to the poor themselves, who would receive a comfortable and wholesome nourishment from it, but become the means of lessening the poor's rates, which are otherwise to be extraordinary high every year.—Qu. Whether slips of deal, pressed in melted rosin, would not be a better paper for kindling fires, than either faggots or tanners clots, both which are so common in this neighbourhood? (See our vol. 1755, p. 78, 79.)

EXTRACT from a COUNTRY CURATE,
continued, from p. 576.

HIS, Sir, is part of my curatorial hardships, but this however were tolerable enough, if they ended here, and that, with the literary spirit of a philosopher, learn to despise the rustic rudeness of the mechanick or tradesman, and

the splendid pride of the squire's daughter, as equally beneath my notice—did not O heavens! my brethren—my Rev. beneficed, dignified brethren, (ah! shall I dare avow the sad truth, in the face of the sun) add to the load? I cannot mention, without some resentments of horror, tho', as much as possible free from a criminal mixture of indignation, the menial indifference, slight, and neglect, with which the poor curate is treated by his ecclesiastical master, and his scornful family at home and abroad.—If I am present at a visitation, or any other public convocation of the clergy, nay; if I happen to be invited out of necessity, to make one among the rest to support the pall, at the funeral of a *fat*, departed incumbent; methinks I cannot help reading in the sparkling visage of the fable company, the *living* language of your Newmarket combatants, *occupet extremum scabies*, starting for the *vacated* golden prize, even before the corpse of the *ambitious rector*, is let down to the place of skulls, and numbered with the forgotten dead. And if upon occasion of this solemn meeting, I am so fortunate, as to be favoured with a bow or kind speech from any one of my pluralist brethren, I look upon it as a sort of extortion or tax, to be repaid by a double remittance of civility and complaisance.—Whether there is in fact any foundation for this suspicion or not, or whether it is owing to a sensibility of nature beyond others, or lastly, whether it proceeds altogether from envy and ill-nature in me, I submit to the judgment of your ingenious correspondent, and conclude with observing that, to consummate my distress, I am hunted down by every old woman and child in the parish, for recommending that very moderation and self-denial, which the author of advice in regard to the clergy, with great propriety presses upon us, in every shape, opinion, and practice,—there goes a *Methodist*, says one!—look at him. There he is cries another! that is the man who preaches up an overcoming contempt of the world, and salvation by faith in Christ!—In short, I can meet with encouragement from none, save only one or two *choice spirits*, *les filles de saint l'Esprit*, whose hearts the Lord opens to receive the word with gladness: Even my very friends and relations are sorry for me, and with a grave tone of mistaken respect, tell me I am mad—"for Gods sake Mr.—What do you do? You will never have preferment, as long as you live, if you go on at this rate—My lord bishop did not

not get the Lawn-sleeves by preaching Methodist doctrine".—In this dilemma, this distraction of circumstances, what can I do? It is in vain to argue, remonstrate, or reason with them—Reason they have none, and besides, if they had, it is to no purpose to reason with a prejudiced people, who see no farther than the outside, and are resolved at all adventures to admire nothing in religion, but the *genteel* and the *fashionable*, who are stupid enough to allow nothing to be right, but what has the sanction and countenance of the first authority.

I could enlarge, and divulge to the world many other interesting anecdotes, not compressible into the short compass of a letter, but I must forbear, for as Shakspeare says, "the world is not my friend, nor the world's laws."—Do you be so good as to stand my friend for once, and publish these few hints towards a protestant system, and the reformation of some very material abuses crept into the church, abuses which are by no means imaginary but real, such as I am ready to attest upon oath, and authenticate by proper evidence, if required.

—*Quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui!*

May Time, the great determiner of all events, improve these hints to the salutary good of the present and rising generations, for my own part, I must not be so sanguine as to expect a share in these *reformed* blessings, being grown old, as well as poor, in the service of my king and country, and consequently arrived to that maturity of reflection, as to wish most devoutly, with submission to the will of Heaven, to go my way out of the midst of this group of complicated misery, oppression, corruption, and slavery, to him that sent me.

I am, SIR,
Yours, &c.

CLERICUS INFIMUS.

THE DEFENCE of the METHODISTS,
continued from p. 589.

UNDER the 7th reason, you charge the Methodists, "with forming into numerous societies," and then invidiously suggest, "that, such societies are always dangerous, and often fatal to the government, under which they live: for as soon as by their numbers they have got power, they knock every man on the head, who presumes to tell his own fortune, or will not come to have his fortune told by them." If the govern-

ment knew not the *Methodists*, better than this conjuror, or would follow his mo- hint with consistency, what must become of the poor Methodists? But, blessed God! these are not the days of *Bonne* *Laud*; nor is our wise legislature, influenced by such bigots, as in the days of *Mary and Charles*! No, doctor, you have ill-timed your *Laudian* suggestions, whilst we behave as peaceable subjects, have no fears of being treated otherwise than as becomes the wisdom, of our excellent government; but should your friend Dr. get the upper hand, I fear we should be treated, not as *men*; but as monstrous unworthy a being, even amongst *slave*.

7. In your 9th reason, you say, "the old Romans, whilst they had any religion amongst them, discouraged every sort of phanaticism." Now this mis-word *phanaticism*, seems to be greatly found, and little in sense. It is often used without any determinate idea. The *Romans* called, at least treated the *christians* as phanaticks. So did the papists, the protestants; the protestants, the puritans; the puritans, the quakers; and, now, all treat the Methodists as phanaticks! When you will tell us what you *mean* by the word, and demonstrate by sound reason, that the *Methodists* fully answer to your meaning, then we must submit to the punishment due to such enemies to society, and either mercifully put into Bedlam, or severely transported or hanged.

8. In your 10th reason, we have the remarkable words: "These phanaticks are the disturbers of all government where they abound, nay of any government established by themselves. And in this country, in particular, were, by the murder of the best of kings, tho' perhaps not one of the wisest, the original cause of the greatest misfortune we groan under." So now, doctor, begin to discover to whom you leagu'd yourself. You forget the *Methodists*, who are indeed as peaceable subjects as any in the kingdom, upon the *dissenters* in general. But you can demonstrate, that they are phanaticks, and that only a few in the country were concerned in the death of *Charles*; and that none of them in this age, who are truly pious men, defend that unnatural deed, or preach or conversation. But the "best of kings" *liv'd*—what then should not have groaned under the great misfortunes." How far would he have destroyed all the *Dissenters* would he have made all the nation

Church men, or slaves before his natural death? Speak your meaning out, and then you may receive a suitable answer. At present you only plainly lament, that the *Stuarts* are not the rulers of England! Whereas all people in their senses, bless God every day, for the present establishment—tho' for our *sins*, we are under the scourge of God: Not thro' his sacred majesty's ruling ill; but thro' the universal impiety and wickedness of the nation in general.

9. In your last reason, you assert, in substance, "that the phanatick conjurors, now tolerated by law, pretend to divine inspiration, and to set up new fashioned publick worship, and thereby excite the jealousy, and provoke the resentment of the established church." What do you call the *established church*? The established church in *Q. Mary's*, *James the Second's*, or his present majesty's reign? If the *first* (as I greatly suspect) then you cry naturally enough, away with all societies, but what associate in *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*? If the second, then you wish very devoutly, that all moderate Church-men, and Dissenters were hung up round about the city on so many gibbets. But if you speak of the present established church, I may pronounce you very ignorant of her constitution and disposition, if you say that the *Dissenters* or *Methodists* excite in her, any jealousy or resentment. The former want none of her preferments, and the latter, only want to promote the salvation of her members. Here and there an High-church man, will grumble from the pews, as if he was jealous of the church's danger, from the Dissenters and Methodists; but as a body, ruled by such an *head*, they may be truly called, a wonder of moderation, and a friend to peace!

I conclude, Sir, with averring that no man ever heard a seditious sermon, from a real Methodist minister; and if any could so far forget their business, as to teach *politicks*, rather than the blessed *gospel of peace*, my earnest prayer to God is, that they may soon have only the bare *ills*, to be witnesses of their folly. In short; we, the people called Methodists, are conscious that this world, is full of afflictions, and at best, but a dreary wilderness: We have heard of a *better*, and are seeking it with all our hearts—and in following it, we find our lives happy, and our ends blessed! I am, with sincere wishes, that you may become an honest man,
Your friend,
A METHODIST.

ΒΛΕΠΕΤΕ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΝΑΕ.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

FOR your last month's magazine, I sent you a paper, in which, was a proposal, *modestly* and humbly offered to the consideration of the British senate, for a tax upon dogs; a tax, which, as well the present necessities of our publick affairs, on the one hand, as its manifold advantages on the other, seem loudly to call for.—I have already considered many of the advantages, of which this salutary tax will be productive; and shall now submit the rest, to the consideration of your serious, sensible, and good-natured readers.—It will prevent divers inconveniences, even as to our churches, from the riotous noise of dogs, such as their yelping and yelling, to the great disturbance of the parson, clerk, and the whole congregation, putting all the old women in the isles into confusion, when they have clapped on their barnacles to look for the text, and before they have found it, half the sermon is over; by their introducing, again, an horrid discord, while good Mr. *Philips*, is most melodiously quavering out his *sol fa* from his four last staves, &c. &c.—Again—A proper degree of affection, may certainly be shewn to brute animals, without any derogation to a woman of sense: I do not mean *human brutes*, but dogs; but can any thing possibly be more absurd and ridiculous (as an ingenious writer observes) than "to see a footman, following his lady to church, with a large common prayer-book under one arm, and a little snarling *cur* under the other;" and this unaccountable, irregular passion not only prevails among ladies in *high-life*, but even infects some poor silly creatures in *low-life* too; I have heard more than once from a friend of mine, who lived in a country parish some years ago, that a person there, of but very moderate circumstances, was *happily* yoked with a woman, possessed with this *canine* infatuation: She, (like all other *fine ladies*) truly must have her *lap-dog*, which, by the bye, was large, old, and ugly; with her this *delicate* creature used to eat, drink, and sleep—Nay—so absurd was she, as to carry it in a basket under her arm, on a Sunday to church, and frequently, in prayer time, would be peeping at the lid, to see if this *dear, lovely*, creature slept well, after its fatigue of being moved thither—Now, Sir, to point out to your readers, who have not yet

yet divested themselves of reason and common sense, the monstrous folly and absurdity of this irregular passion, would be paying them but a very ill compliment; and therefore, I shall not doubt, (at least I hope not) that you have one reader, that will stand in need of shewing them the evils of such a glaring and flagrant piece of folly, as an inordinate affection for *lap-dogs, parrots, monkeys, &c.*—But whoever desires to see its picture set forth in a proper light, and nicely caricatured, let them only read the 89th N^o. of the 3d Vol. of that smart paper called the *Connoisseur**, in which, I will answer for it, if they have any remains of modesty and good sense left in them, they will blush, to see themselves so fully pointed at, and retreating with shame and confusion, will presently renounce such a nonsensical absurdity.—*Cæsar* one day seeing some strangers at *Rome*, who were people of distinction, carrying up and down in their arms and bosoms, some young peppies and monkeys, and hugging and caressing them, took occasion to ask, “Whether the women in their country, were not used to bear children?” By which smart reprimand, he gravely reflected upon such persons, as are so lavish of their affection to the inferior creatures, which is due more particularly to those of our own kind;—*dogs, parrots, and monkeys*, may indeed shew a quickness to learn any thing they see: But surely—*man* has, as a prerogative, the gift of reason, to teach him to distinguish between things, and to put a stop to those that would abuse it, by diverting it to unworthy objects, and at the same time, causing him to overlook, such as would be both reputable and profitable, to a rational being. As to this smart question of *Cæsar’s*, I dare answer for it, it is equally applicable, to our *wise and thinking* gentry, as to those of his own times: For it would be matter of no small astonishment, to any man of plain, common sense, soon after he has entered their houses, to see what care and tenderness, is shewn to the dear, sweet carcasses of *lap-dogs, &c.* For whose ease and welfare, *monsieur the valet*, and *Mrs. Abigail*, are continually *sidgitting* about, to prepare the sofas and couches, bread and sugared milk, and all the nice tit bits, from the various joints, served up at dinner and supper, a morsel of which must not be touch’d, (even by the *master or mistress*) till poor *Very, Poll*, and good *Mr. Pug*, have all had their *maxzards* well stult. Let us then, Sir, for once only suppose, that this necessary and useful *tax* has passed both

houses, and the act taken place, according to the scheme in your last Magazine, and upon this *Monsieur the Valet*, and his brother *Pug*, to confabulate a little in the nursery—*Monsieur enters*—*Pug*. Good morrow *Monsieur*; how does my lord and lady do? Well! what’s the best news? But what a devil to sad for, this morning?—*Monsieur*. Ah! brother *Pug*, brother *Pug* (shaking his head and sniveling) dere be sad news dis morning, very sad news dere be indeed!—*Pug*. Why, what o’pox is the matter now? What is there another *parliament*, have passed de most divilish ratten, confounded act dat ever was, times worse den de *Jews* or de *marriage* act;—dese, were glorious ones in comparison wit dis: Dey were for de honour of christianity, and to prevent adultery and fornication amongst de great folks; but dis—plague on dem all! I wish deir heads, had been employed in repealing and amending some oder acts—why, dey have tro’ deir d—d spite, laid such a *tax* upon all sorts of *dogs, parrots* and *monkeys* (e’gad, dey have not even spared de *dogs*, which dey have *taxed* at une hundred pounds *pr. ann.*—Begar, I fancy I have hit some of demselves on de head (dere) dat my lord, who was taken up by *White’s*, and so could not be at de house to say *no*; swears dat his *debts of honour* &c. if he does not begin to tink a little, will ruin him, and so he has, in a violent rage, ordered you all to be hang’d for he can’t afford to pay for you all, he is so much afraid of *himself*.—*Pug*.—horrible! horrible! the devil! (*Pug* throwing and running about, *Poll* screaming and *Venny* barking) but what says lady? Cannot she redeem us, with *card and pin-money*?—*Monsieur*. Oh! lady be in fits, in fits, in fits! dere be two physicians sent for directly, *Dr. Galien* and *Dr. Paracelsus*, wit *Mr. Gallipuccinary*—dey have ordered de *sal-tile*, de *hartshorn*, &c. wit a monstrous fusion of de *album græcum*, but all de do, and my lord be almost crazy to see lady such a fool.—*Pug*.—Why—I thank my good lord and lady, would have sfered any thing, rather than we should have been brought to this pass—but I am afraid of the *folly and iniquity* of the *tax*, and so dear *monsieur*, we all bid you

* See our Vol. for 1755, p. 490.

ly farewell! our duty to my lord and lady, and since his finances are so low; and it is the will of the *parliament*, we submit.—*Monsieur*.—Come, my dear *brother Pige*, pretty *Poll* and sweet *Veny*, one buss more, my dear lovely creatures! adieu, once more!—Another great advantage arising from this necessary and useful tax, will be this; the eating the flesh of dogs, for which the *Carthaginians*, of old were formerly remarkable (*Vid. Justin. Hist. Lib. xix. C. 1.*) continues in practice to this day, as we are told, among the *Zaabians*, a people who inhabit the eastern province of the kingdom of *Algers*. And since it is well known, to what a monstrous degree of luxury, in eating, we are arrived, as our *turtle feasts*, *French fricassees* and *ragouts* of all sorts will bear me witness—by this act taking place, our nice *epicures* will be prevented, attending their luxury to dogs-flesh; tho' it was also a *Roman* dish, and is still a *Chinese*, I think; and as we are so infatuated with every thing that is *foreign*, especially *French* and *Chinese*, I shall not at all wonder, (if the act should not take place) to hear that our gentry improve their luxury so far, as to order a *fricassée* or *ragout* of young puppies, to be served up at the head of the table on the one side, as a contrast to a dish of *frogs* on the other, and then to Mr. *Crape*, at the bottom of the table, may lift up his eyes and hands, and stumble over the *grace*, with an *O tempora! O mores!* I promised in my last, to give your readers some further account of the little scrap of Greek, at the top of my paper.—I will now, towards the sequel of it, be as good as my word.—As for your readers of taste and learning, I do not pretend to inform them what it means, from whence it is taken; but as the profanity of the *ladies*, and those who are supposed to be conversant with old Greek authors, may possibly be excited, and suspect there is some indelicacy wrapt up in it, I do honestly assure you, it contains no further harm in it, than this plain and useful caution, *BEWARE OF DOGS*.—The author of it uses it figuratively, but the *ladies* may also use it literally, by which they have a double advantage; but as the *figurative* sense, will be of a very peculiar service to them, I will easily see, by looking at the notice for the tax in your last Magazine, of the species of *dogs* it is, of which they are cautioned to beware;—I have now explained it to them, and shall produce the list of whom I have only this to say, that if our nobility and gentry would,

for once, revive the old fashion, so as to read him over with that glee, with which they do *Tom Jones*, or any new play or novel, and practice him with as much earnestness and strictness as they do *Hoyle*, let them take my word for it, we should not be so alarmed as we are, with so many instances of *bribery* and *corruption*, barefaced *villainy* and sneaking *hypocrisy*, *perjury*, *bankruptcies*, open profaneness and irreligion, with a long train of *et ceteras*—*England* would then, once more, see her *halcyon* days, and her sons (with the true character of Englishmen) flourishing in *liberty*, *peace* and *plenty*. And now, Sir, to conclude with a very serious address to the good people of *England*.—As I esteem it an happiness to be born an *Englishman*, and hope to maintain the character of a true one; and as I have, in consequence of that, an hearty love and zeal for the honour and welfare, of my king and country; I cannot help lamenting to see in what straits and distresses we are involved, to raise supplies for our present exigencies;—the late proceedings of our publick affairs, are by much too disagreeable to think upon; whatever our bad success, by sea and land, has been owing to, is perhaps, altogether, not so easy to say; this point let politicians discuss.—And as to those proceedings amongst our gentry, about their *lap-dogs*, &c. which I have endeavoured to expose, are they not horribly iniquitous? That such a parcel of worthless, ridiculous, filthy, and mischievous animals should be so pampered, and “fare sumptuously every day, whilst so many poor *lazzars* are starving for want of the crumbs and fragments, which fall from the rich man's table;” and do they not openly disgrace the humanity of the *christian* name, and the generous hospitality of the *British*, as well as tacitly reproach the *legislature*, for not levying the tax, which certainly would, in some measure, put a stop to this vile piece of wickedness?—I think, if nothing else will plead for it, the pressing necessities of *affairs*, will soon demand it: For we seem, Sir, to be almost drove to our last shifts; and, tho' I am too sensible to what a monstrous pitch of effeminacy and corruption of morals, we are most lamentably arrived, yet I cannot think that we are so totally profligate and infatuated, as not to rouse ourselves from our stupid lethargy, and exert our utmost, to save our distressed church and state from ruin. If this scheme, for a tax upon dogs, seems to be too severe, let it by all means be so tempered, by the most profound wisdom of the legislature, as

not to want an *amendment*, and so improved by their *honesty*, and exalted by their *generosity*, as not to suffer a *repeal*. If ever true *patriotism* animates the hearts of *Englishmen*, let it be now—now in the days of our calamity and distress; they have a *PAR NOBILE FRATRUM* before them, to copy after, and let them, like those, dare to be *honest* in the worst of times;—I may answer, I hope, for my fair country women, tho' infatuated and dissolved in pleasure as they are, that if the extreme necessities or *iniquity* of the times, should so far prevail as to require it, (which God avert!) that they have still a truly *Roman*, (not to say *British*) spirit within them, and would with as much heroic alacrity, send their several treasures of *plate* and *jewels* into the Exchequer, as victims to save their country, as ever the *Roman ladies* of old, or any other female patriots, recorded in history.—Let us still hope for the best—That a sense of our imminent danger, will rouse up in our present commanders, the old *courage* and *honesty* of their ancestors; and tho' we too much deserve an *Attila* to be the *flagellum dei*, for our open profaneness and crying sins, yet, that we shall still be protected by the *arm of heaven*, from being made a prey to our enemies.—Let us all then, in the mean time, both ladies and gentlemen, in the first place, put away from us our *fashionable vices* and sins, and take up the opposite virtues and graces, that so we may avert the wrath of the great God of heaven, and remember that his mercy will not permit him (finally) to overlook his justice;—and lastly—Let us entirely banish from us, all such ridiculous *levities* and *follies*, as I have set forth in this and my last paper; and let us entertain, and amuse ourselves, at proper times, and in a proper manner, with such diversions, as may never, for their absurdities, stare *common-sense* and *understanding* in the face, and for their evil tendencies, reproach our hearts at our last moments, when we are all wishing “to die the death of the righteous, and that our last end, may be like his.”

I am, SIR,

Yours, and my country's real friend,
Norwich, Dec. 10,
1757.

PHILO-PATRIÆ.

Further Extracts from Dr. BATTIE'S
TREATISE on MADNESS, (see p.
576.)

“WHOEVER is conscious that he hears, sees, or feels, and beholds all animals he is conversant with, acting

just in the same manner as he does, when he hears, sees, or feels, must acknowledge that his own and every other animal body, is as really endued with sensation, as that it exists.

Whoever attentively contemplates in what manner, he, and every other animal, is affected by external impulse, must acknowledge that some parts of the same body, however animated, are quite insensible, some endued with a less degree of sensation, than others.

Whoever is moreover sufficiently versed in anatomical researches, and has learnt to separate those parts of an animal body, which, however contiguous or closely connected, are nevertheless really distinct from each other, very readily discovers several soft fibres, each of which actually is divisible into many smaller of the same kind, as far as his eye can trace; and he, by analogy, justly concludes that each of those smaller fibres, is as capable of being still farther and farther divided beyond the reach of vision, and even of human imagination.

These soft fibres, are all connected with the contents of the cranium, and in different parts of the body, they are collected into fasciculi; every one of which, is enveloped by a continuation of those very membranes, which, within the cranium, contain the substance of the brain, and its medullary appendages.

Every such fasciculus, as well as the several fibres, it is resolveable into, is called a *nerve*: a name borrowed indeed from the ancients, but used by them in a very different signification. For by *νεῦρον* and *nervus*, neither the Greeks nor Latins meant any thing soft and medullary, but on the contrary, the hard and elastic substance, of a tendon or ligament; as the word *ἀπονεύρωσις*, still retained by the moderns, to signify the fascia or membrane expanded over, and connecting the muscular fibres, sufficiently shews.

Every nerve, which is within the reach of our observation, is extended between the *medulla oblongata* or its appendage the *medulla spinalis*, and the place of such nerve's destination. But every such nerve is thus extended in a manner very different from the disposition of the blood-vessels, and indeed of all other portions of the same body, which are called similar. For in its passage it neither is split into ramifications, nor is it at all connected with any contiguous parts of the body, except with some substances, equally nervously called ganglions, chiefly observable in the mesentery.

If a nerve in the living body be distracted by external force, there immediately arises an exquisite sensation, called pain. Which sensation is always in a direct proportion to the quantity of such distracting force; and which never ceases either until the distracting force is removed, or is become unactive, or until the material particles which constitute the said nerve, are by this distraction irrecoverably disunited.

If to a nerve, in a living body, be applied any acrimonious objects, that is such portions of matter, whose surfaces are full of angles, and which, when assisted with proper impulse, are therefore capable of distracting the particles that constitute the nervous substance, there immediately arises the same painful sensation: which is always in a direct proportion to the quantity and acuteness of such acrimonious angles, and to the impulse with which they are impacted, and which continues as long, as in the former case of visible distraction, occasioned by external force.

Those parts of an animal body, in which the greatest quantity of nervous fibres is manifestly contained, in which such nervous fibres lie the most exposed and undefended by any other matter that constitutes the same body, are the soonest and most affected, whenever any external objects are applied with force sufficient to excite sensation.

Those membranes, which not only within the cranium surround the brain, but which also serve as sheaths to several appendages of the brain, collecting them into nervous fasciculi all over the body, as far as the eye can trace, are indeed every where contiguous to and seem intimately connected with the medullary substance they contain: Nevertheless upon the application of any external objects, they all discover no extraordinary signs of sensibility, any more than several other membranes in the same body, which are equally vascular and elastic. Witness the many well attested cases of erosions, and other accidents of the dura mater, unattended with any degree of pain.

All which constant and uncontroverted observations prove, 1. That the nervous or medullary substance, derived from, or rather communicating with the brain, is the seat or instrument of natural sensation: 2. That no other matter whatever, whether animated or not, is such seat or instrument.

Sensation, however perplexed it may seem to those who too curiously enquire into its nature, is, to the modest observer, clear in idea, and as fully to be accounted for, at least to all useful intents

and purposes, as any phenomenon whatever.

For is not what we feel a plain matter of fact, of which we are not only certain and conscious ourselves, but which we are likewise capable of communicating to others by words or signs? And are we not perfectly well acquainted with many things, which when impelled with force sufficient, will make us feel; and which it is frequently in our power to apply, remove, or avoid, as best suits our interest?

It is the heedless, or rather the wilful neglect of precisely separating these many evident and external causes of sensation, as well from their unknown and internal operations, as from their intermediate and equally unknown effects, that has created such difficulties in contemplating this phenomenon.

For the mutual cohesion of material particles, as essential to our idea of animal body, as sense itself, but not better accounted for, hath however been looked upon, as a thing much less mysterious.

Which seeming diversity can be owing to nothing else, but because the generality of mankind have contented themselves with the useful and the attainable knowledge of such external objects, as will harden or soften those bodies they are applied to, without enquiring too nicely why the constituent particles of those bodies are more or less united upon such application, or indeed, why they are united at all: whereas the philosopher in his contemplation of sensible matter, is not content with knowing certainly, like other men, what objects externally applied to a nerve will create, increase, or deaden sensation, but moreover conjectures why; and attempts by any means whatever, to assign the manner in which these external objects act upon, and the changes they produce in the nervous substance previous to sensation their last effect; which effect, for reasons best known to himself, seems to demand a more explicit solution than the cohesion of material particles.

In endeavouring therefore to assign the causes of sensation, be it one of our chiefest cares, to distinguish them from one another as effectually in our mind, as they are really different in their nature, and to separate what we actually and usefully know from what we are, and perhaps shall always be, without any great damage, entirely ignorant of.

For which purpose, it may not be amiss to premise a few considerations on causes in general; which will illustrate the subject.

ject of our present enquiry, and at the same time be confirmed thereby.

First then, by observing, that any one phenomenon frequently follows another, we conclude, that the second, is owing to the first; and hence we get the ideas, of *cause and effect*.

Secondly, by observing, that any one phenomenon never fails to follow another, we conclude, that the first is not only a cause, but also a sufficient cause of the second.

Thirdly, by observing, that the second phenomenon never occurs but in consequence of the first, we further conclude, that the first is not only a cause, but a necessary cause of the second, which is therefore called the *causa sine qua non*.

Fourthly, by observing, that the second phenomenon follows the first, without either the evident, or the demonstrated intervention of any other phenomenon, as necessary, or at least accessory to its existence, we conclude that the first phenomenon, is moreover the immediate cause of the second.

Fifthly, by observing, either that the first phenomenon, is not always succeeded by the second, or that the second is not always preceded by the first, we conclude that the first phenomenon, is either not a sufficient, or not a necessary, but merely an accidental cause of the second.

Sixthly, by observing, or by admitting as undeniable, that any one or more phenomena intervene between the first, and the last in question, we plainly discover, that the first is remote, and, that the several other intervening phenomena, in their order, approach nearer and nearer to the immediate cause.

Seventhly, a very little reflection, upon causes and effects, as thus stated, will make us conclude, that the remote and accidental causes of any effect, may be many, but that the sufficient and necessary, as well as the immediate cause, can be but one. Since either of two causes supposed sufficient, will render the other unnecessary; and either cause supposed necessary, will render the other insufficient. Which unavoidable conclusion, by the way, might be extended beyond secondary agents or instruments, improperly called causes, and would give an additional proof, if any was wanting, to the unity of the first, the necessary, the sufficient, and indeed strictly speaking the sole cause of all things.

Thus, to instance in our present subject; sight, hearing, taste, smell, &c. which frequently succeed the application

of external objects, are looked upon by us, as the effects of such external objects; and we, in common discourse, refer our ideas back to those objects as to their causes, as when we say, *we see the sun, we hear the drum, &c.*

A But, forasmuch as the external objects of sense, however forcible their application may be, do not always, and in all animal bodies, create sight, &c. And moreover, as the very same perceptions do sometimes, at least in disordered subjects, arise without any external object, that really affects them; it is impossible, but every such external object, must be merely accidental, and by no means, the sufficient or the necessary cause, of such its nervous effect: Which sufficient, and necessary cause, is therefore internal, that is, it inheres in the very frame and constitution of the nervous substance, itself; whereby, alone such substance is rendered capable of being affected, by any external object, so as to create sensation; and without which internal cause, nothing whatever would actually become an object of our senses.

D For the same reason, all such external causes, are not only accidental, but likewise remote. Since the necessary and sufficient cause, at least must intervene; and besides, before an external object can create any sensation whatever, it must produce several intermediate effects, viz. motion, impulse, and pressure: all which precede not only sight, &c. thereby excited, but also precede that particular internal affection, of the nerve itself, whatever it is, which is the immediate, the necessary, and the sufficient cause, of such perception.

F The accidental, and remote causes of sensation, as also their intermediate effects, provided such effects are external to the nervous substance, very readily discover themselves, and are clearly comprehended. For indeed, they are all bodies, that lie within our observation, (many of which, are within our reach) and the motion and impulse of those bodies, or of particles, emitted therefrom, upon the organs of sense, which every one, not only has a clear idea of, but is moreover certain of their existence, motion, and impulse.

H Now, as no body whatever, can be capable of creating sensation, in consequence of its motion and impulse, without pressing upon the nerve affected, by such impulse; therefore pressure of the medullary substance, contained in the nervous filaments approaches nearer in order to the

immediate cause of sensation, than the motion and impulse of any external object.

Pressure of the medullary substance, contained in the nervous filaments, cannot indeed be imagined without some alteration in the former arrangement of those particles, which constitute that substance. But we have no idea whatever, either visible or intellectual, how, and in what manner those particles, are, by such pressure, differently juxtaposed, previously to sensation thereby excited.

Whence it undeniably follows, that pressure upon the medullary substance, contained in the nervous filaments, is the last in order of all those causes of sensation, which we have an idea of. Thus

far, and no farther, our knowledge in these matter reaches, limited by the outside of the seat of sensation; what passes within being meer conjecture. For if a new position of medullary particles; which is an immediate, and unavoidable effect of external pressure, does not discover itself any more than their constitutional arrangement; what account can we with any the least degree of modesty, pretend to give of all the alterations in the nervous substance, still subsequent to such pressure, and to change of place thereby occasioned; a regular series of which, may, for any thing we know to the contrary, precede the immediate cause of sensation.

[To be continued in our Mag. for January.]

ANSWER to QUESTION I. p. 507. By BARTONIENSIS. (See p. 597.)

LET x represent the number of pounds, and y the remainder after $x \div 2$; then according to the question $\frac{x-y}{2}$ will express the number of shillings; and

$$\frac{x-y}{2} + 20y = x \text{ per question, and consequently } 39y = 3x; \text{ now } y \text{ being } = 1 \text{ is}$$

plain; therefore $\frac{39}{3} = x = 13$ pounds, and $\frac{x-y}{2} = \text{six shillings}$: Whence the sum is thirteen pounds six shillings.

This was answered also by Mr. Joseph Dawson, of Holbeck, in Yorkshire.

ANSWER to QUESTION II. p. 507. By the same.

LET the sum of the two numbers be represented by x , and 10 by a ; then the difference of their squares will be expressed by $s + a$ per question; and by putting $a + e = s$, also $a^2 - e^2 = s + a$, then it is plain, that $\frac{s+a}{s}$ will express the difference of those numbers.

Then $\frac{s}{2} + \frac{s+a}{2s}$ will express the greater number; and $\frac{s}{2} - \frac{s+a}{2s}$ the lesser;

and $\frac{s}{2} + \frac{s+a}{2s} \times \frac{s}{2} - \frac{s+a}{2s} = 5s$ per question; or $s^4 - s^2 - 2as - a^2 = 20s^3$; and consequently $s^4 - 20s^3 - s^2 - 2as = a^2$, which solved, s will be found $= 20.1114$ nearly; whence the two numbers are 10,8043, and 9,3071.

QUESTION by Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON, of Holbeck, in Yorkshire.

I WOULD be obliged to any of your correspondents, to tell me my age from the two following equations:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 - xy + 109 &= x + y + 273 \\ x^3 + xy^2 &= x^2 - y^2 + 6439 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{whence } x \text{ is the years, and } y \text{ the months.}$$

An EXPLANATION of the Picture over the Calendar of the Oxford Almanack, for the Year 1758.

THIS plate exhibits a view of Corpus Christi college taken from the north.

The figures underneath, on the right hand, represent the history of the foundation of this college. The founder Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, had designed to found a monastery: But Hugh

Oldham, bishop of Exeter, persuaded him rather to found a college, and promised largely to contribute to such a design. This is represented by the founder sitting, and behind his chair a monk in his habit, and before him bishop Oldham offering him a plan of the college.

On the other hand are some of the most eminent men, who have been of this college. 1. Cardinal Pole. 2. Jewel, bishop of Salisbury. 3. The learned Dr. Raynolds,

nolds, president of this college. 4. The famous Mr. Hooker. 5. Dr. Jackson, president of this college. 6. Dr. Pococke, professor of Arabick, with a scroll in his hand, with some Arabick characters. 7. Dr. Rogers. 8. Dr. Turner, late president of this college, having in his hand a plan of the new building built at his expence.

A CAVEAT for PROTESTANTS.

Account of the dreadful Massacre of the Hugonots at Paris, and in other Parts of France, on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572. From Davila's Civil Wars of France, translated by Mr. Farnsworth.

IT may not be amiss to premise, that Charles IX. of France, and the queen-mother, with their confederates, had made peace with the Hugonots, and allured to court the queen of Navarre, and her son, who afterwards ascended the throne of France, the young prince of Condé, Jasper Coligny, commonly known by the name of the admiral of Chastillon, and all the chiefs of the protestant party. The intention of the court was, to destroy them by treachery; but, that they might be lulled into a blind security, they were caressed with uncommon marks of favour. The prince of Navarre was married to the king's sister; the admiral was consulted in all affairs of state, indulged with extraordinary honours, and began to think himself prime minister: All his friends and followers were loaded with civilities. The first thunderbolt of the tempest fell upon the queen of Navarre, who was poisoned by the effluvia of a pair of gloves. At her death her son assumed the title of king of Navarre, and was married to the princess Margaret. The French king employed one Maurevell to assassinate the admiral: He accordingly shot at him from a window in the Louvre, and wounded him dangerously in both arms. While he lay disabled by his wounds, preparations were made for the general massacre of him and all the Hugonots of France. In the mean time the king affected the utmost indignation against the assassin, who had made an attempt on the life of the admiral, whom he visited in person, and overwhelmed with expressions of love and esteem.

"All things being now settled, when the evening of the 24th of August approached, which was the feast of St. Bartholomew, and happened on a Sunday, the duke of Guise went from court about twilight, with orders from the king to

find president Charron, *prevôt des marchands*, the chief magistrate of the people of Paris, and give him directions to provide two thousand armed men, every one of whom should wear a shirt sleeve upon his left arm, with white crosses in their hats, and be prepared, upon notice given, instantly to execute the king's commands: And that he should order the echevins, or officers of the several wards, to be in readiness; and that upon ringing the bell of the palace clock, lights should be put up in every window throughout the city; which things, thro' the alacrity of the people, and the great authority of the duke of Guise, supported by the king's commission, were soon performed. The dukes of Montpensier and Nevers, and many other lords of the court, with their friends and followers, armed themselves, and staid to defend the king's person, all the guards being drawn up under arms at the gate, in the court of the Louvre. At the hour appointed, the duke of Guise, the duke of Aumale, and Mons. d'Angoulême, grand prior of France, and natural brother to the king, with other officers and soldiers, to the number of three hundred, went to the admiral's house, and, finding a guard of Colseim's company there under arms, and with their matches lighted, as the duke of Anjou had ordered, they forced the gate of the court, that was guarded by a few of the king of Navarre's halberdiers, and the servants of the house, who were all killed without mercy. When they came into the court, the lords stayed there below, whilst la Besme, a native of Lorraine, and one of the duke of Guise's dependants, with Achille Petrucci, a Sienese gentleman that he maintained, col. Sarlabous, and the other soldiers, went up to the admiral's apartment, who, upon hearing a disturbance, got up, and leaning upon his knees against the bed, asked Cornafon, one of his domesticks that came frightened into the room, "What noise that was?" To which he answered, "My lord, God calls us to him," and ran hastily out at another door: Upon which they immediately entered; and as they advanced towards him, he turned to la Besme, who had drawn his sword, and said, "Young man, you ought to reverence these grey hairs; but, do what you think fit; for you can shorten my life but a very little." He had scarce spoke these words, when la Besme plunged the sword into his breast; and the others, when they had thoroughly dispatched him with their daggers, threw his body out of the window into the court, which

which was presently after dragged into a stable. At the same time and place were slain Teligny, the admiral's son-in-law, and Guerchy his lieutenant, who, wrapping his cloak round his arm, fought bravely till he died, together with the colonels Montaurun and Rouvray, son to the baron des Adrets, and all the rest of his attendants.

When the king was informed of what had passed, he came into the queen-mother's apartment, and sent for the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé, who went thither in great apprehension, seeing that none of their gentlemen nor attendants were suffered to stir: And at the same time Monsieur d'O, colonel of the king's guards, began to call the principal Hugonots that were in the Louvre, one by one, who, as they entered into the court, were all killed by the soldiers, that stood in two long ranks, with their arms ready for that purpose. There died the count de la Rochefoucault, the marquis de Renel and Piles, who had so gallantly defended St. John d'Angeli, together with Pontbreton, Pluvaut, Baudiné, Francourt, chancellor to the king of Navarre, Pardillan, Lavardine, and others, to the number of two hundred.

At the same instant the bell of the palace clock gave the signal to the *prevôt des marchands*; and those that were prepared for that purpose, having received orders what they were to do, from Marcel, who not long before had enjoyed the same office, and had great authority amongst the people, began to kill the Hugonots in all the houses and lodgings where they were dispersed, and made an infinite slaughter of them, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition. All the people were up in arms under the officers of the wards, and candles lighted in every window; so that they might go from house to house to execute their orders, without mistake or confusion: But, notwithstanding all possible care was taken to prevent it by the officers, there were several catholicks slain, amongst the rest, either out of publick hatred, or private malice, Dennis Lambin, and Peter Ramus, men of eminent learning, and great reputation.

The Louvre was kept shut all the following day; and, in the mean time, the king and queen comforted the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé; telling them, they were obliged to do that which the admiral had so often attempted, and always designed to do to them: But that they, whose errors were excused on account of their youth, and pardoned for

their nearness of blood, were preserved alive, and should, for the future, be cherished and beloved, if they would embrace the catholick religion, and behave dutifully to the king: To which the king of Navarre, giving way to the necessity of the times, and dissembling what could not be helped, determined to reserve himself for better fortune, and answered, with great complaisance, "That he was ready to obey his majesty's will and pleasure."

At which the king was so well pleased, that, to gratify him, he spared the lives of the count de Grammont and Monsieur Duras, who, as they promised, served him faithfully ever after. But the prince of Condé, either from the greenness of his years, or the natural ruggedness that he derived from his ancestors, began to make exceptions, not seeming inclinable to comply with the king's demands, and said, "He only desired that no violence might be used to his conscience." At which the king was so enraged, that he gave him a severe rebuke, and called him an insolent madman, a stubborn traitor, a rebel, and the son of a rebel, and threatened to have him dispatched, if he did not give evident signs of his repentance, and turn catholick in three days: After this, guards were placed both upon him and the king of Navarre, and all their chief servants taken away from them, and immediately cut to pieces, whose places were filled by others of the king's own appointment and providing. Those Hugonots that lodged in the Fauxbourg of St. Germain beyond the Seine, amongst whom were the count of Montgomery, and the vidame of Chartres (who, presaging some mischief, would not remove to the admiral's quarter) immediately fled when they heard the first uproar, as the Parisians did not make haste enough to prevent it, but were followed by the duke of Guise (who, at break of day, passed the river with a great number of horse and foot) and being, some without shoes, some without saddles, others without bridles, but all half naked and unarmed, were scattered and cut off, except the count of Montgomery and the vidame of Chartres, who, with about ten others, made their escape, and, after many difficulties, got in disguise to the sea side, from whence they passed over into England.

There were above ten thousand killed in the city that night and the next day, of whom about five hundred were lords, and gentlemen, and cavaliers, who had filled the chief commands in the Hugonot army, and were now met together, from all

all parts of the kingdom, to honour the king of Navarre's marriage. *Monf. de Briquemaut, and Arnaud Cavagnes, were made prisoners, and afterwards quartered as rebels, by the sentence of the parliament. The admiral's body was pulled out of the stable, and cruelly abused by the fury of the common people, who detested his very name to such a degree, that they cut off his head and hands, and dragged him thro' the streets to Montfaucon, the place of execution, where they left him hanging by one foot upon the gallows, which they set fire to a few days after, and half consumed the body, to the great merriment and satisfaction of all the people, who never ceased from their taunts and barbarities, till two servants of the marshal de Montmorency stole away the miserable remains of his carcase in the night, and buried them secretly at Chantilly. Thus died the admiral Jasper de Coligny, who had filled the kingdom of France with the glory and terror of his name, for the space of twelve years: A remarkable example to the whole world, how sudden and miserable the end of those people generally is, who, without considering any thing but their own interests, think, by cunning and subtlety, to establish a lasting greatness, upon the foundation of human wisdom alone: For it is not to be doubted but he, who had been bred from his youth in the chief commands of the army, and had arrived at the highest pitch of honour by his bravery and conduct, would have equalled, if not exceeded, all other soldiers of his time, and attained to the degree of constable, and all the greatest offices in the kingdom, if he had not chosen to exalt himself, by factious and seditious practices, against the authority of his sovereign; since the lustre of his valour, resolution, indefatigable industry, and, above all, a wonderful ability in conducting the greatest designs, shone out, even in the deepest obscurity of discord and distraction.*

The day after the admiral's death, the duke of Anjou went from the Louvre, with a regiment of the guards, quite thro' the city and suburbs, and ordered those houses to be broke open that had made any resistance. But all the Hugonots were either already dead, or so terrified, that they had put white crosses in their hats, which was the distinguishing mark of the catholicks, endeavouring to save their lives by that means, and by hiding themselves: But, if they were pointed at in the streets by any one, or otherwise discovered, they were torn in

pieces by the people, without mercy, and thrown into the river.

The day before this terrible execution, the king had dispatched messengers into different parts of the kingdom, commanding the governors of cities and provinces to do the like: But this commission was executed with more or less severity, according to their several inclinations: For the same night, there was a most bloody slaughter made of the Hugonots, without any respect to the age, sex, or quality of persons, at Meaux, and on the ensuing days at Orleans, Rouen, Bourges, Angiers, Thoulouse, and many other places, but particularly at Lyons: On the other hand, it was executed in a remiss and tardy manner at those places where the governors were either dependants on the princes, or followers of the Montmorency family. In Provence, the count de Tende peremptorily refused to obey it; for which he was secretly dispatched, a little while after at Avignon, and, as it was believed, by a commission from the king. Many stories, dreadful and lamentable indeed, might here be recited: For this scourge was exercised in so many different places, with such variety of circumstances, upon persons of all conditions, that it was credibly reported there were above forty thousand Hugonots slain in a few days: But the rule I have hitherto observed, of relating things in as clear and concise a method as possible, will not suffer me to digress, in giving a tragical narrative of those events.

The third day after the admiral's death, whilst the persecution was still, in some measure, carrying on against the Hugonots, the king, attended by all the princes and lords of his court, went to the parliament: And, tho' he had at first, both in his speeches and letters, imputed the whole affair to a popular tumult, yet he there avowed it as his own doing, and expatiated, in a long discourse, upon the reasons why he had commanded all those perpetual rebels against his person and government to be destroyed; who, notwithstanding the gracious pardons that had been so often granted to their former offences, had still returned, with a pernicious obstinacy, to plot new treasons and insurrections; that at last he was necessitated to surprize them, for fear of being surprized himself, having miraculously discovered their conspiracy to take away his life; and, not his only, but the lives of the queen his mother, the dukes of Anjou and Alençon his brothers, and of the king of Navarre's also; who, being

he had left their party, was no less esteem-
ed their enemy than all the rest. Upon
which account he thought proper to ac-
quaint them, his magistrates, therewith,
to the end that they might proceed with
the same vigour in so unnatural a conspi-
racy, and make known to all the world, the
just and necessary reasons that had
forced him to use so much rigour and se-
verity. After he had finished his speech,
in which he likewise took much pains to
persuade them, that the affair had been
sudden and unpremeditated, brought on
by accident and necessity, and not hatched
in previous councils and long delibera-
tions, he commanded them to register
amongst the ordinary acts of their court,
that whatever had befallen the admiral,
and the rest of his faction, either in Paris,
or any other part of the kingdom, was
done by his orders, and express commis-
sion. He then enjoined them to proceed,
by the examination of the prisoners,
against the memory of the dead, to lay
open the enormity of their rebellion, and
to brand them with infamy, in such a
manner as was prescribed and directed by
the utmost severity of the law: And,
lastly, he caused publication to be made,
not only in the parliament, but in every
street of the city, for the catholicks to de-
sist from any further effusion of blood, as
that which was already shed had suffici-
ently satisfied his just severity: Which
order, indeed, immediately put a stop to
such proceedings in Paris, where the Hu-
gonots were, in a manner, extinguished;
but, in other cities, where it arrived later,
it had more or less effect, according to the
distance of places."

*Extracts from the Report of the General
Officers appointed by his Majesty's War-
rant of Nov. 1, 1757, to enquire into
the Causes of the Failure of the late Ex-
pedition to the Coasts of France.*

*The Design of this Expedition was
founded upon the following Intelligence.*

*A Letter, dated London, July 15,
1757, from Captain (now Lieutenant-
Colonel) Clerk, to Sir John Ligonier.*

SIR,

YOU have desired me to put down,
in writing, what I mentioned to
your excellency in regard to Rochefort.
In returning from Gibraltar, in 1754, I
took along part of the western coast of
France, to see the condition of some of
the fortifications of their places of im-
portance, on purpose to judge, if an at-
tack could be made with a probability
Appendix, 1757.

of success, in case of a rupture; and of
the French drawing away their troops to
Flanders, Italy, and Germany, in the
same manner as they did in the last war.
I had heard that Rochefort, tho' a place
of the utmost importance, had been very
much neglected. I went there, and wait-
ed upon the governor, in my regimentals,
told him, that I was upon my way to
England from Gibraltar; and, that I came
on purpose to see the place, the dock, and
the men of war. He was very polite; I
was shewed every thing; went aboard 10
ships of the line new built; and an en-
gineer attended me in going round the
place.

I was surprized to find, that tho' there
was a good rampart with a revetement,
the greatest part of it was not flanked but
with redans; that there were no outworks,
no covert-way, and in many places no
ditch; so that the bottom of the wall was
seen at a distance: That, in other places,
where the earth had been taken out to
form the rampart, there was left about
them a good height of ground, which
was a disadvantage to the place: That
for above the length of a front there was
no rampart, or even intrenchment; but
as the ground was low and marshy at that
place, being next the river, there were
some small ditches, which were dry;
however, at low water; yet the bottom
remained muddy and slimy.

Towards the river there was no ram-
part, no parapet, no batteries on either
side. Towards the land side there was
some high ground very nigh the place,
perhaps at the distance of about 150 or
200 yards.

The engineer told me, that the place
had remained in that condition for above
70 or 80 years.

I got no plan of the place, and put no-
thing down in writing; for I found that
the whole town had been talking of me,
and thought it very extraordinary that I
should be allowed to go about and see
every thing.

I burnt even some sketches and remarks
I had by me upon other places, that they
might have no hold of me, in case they
searched my baggage, and therefore could
only expose themselves, as I had nothing
but what was open, above board, and
with permission.

However, as to utility, I was as much
satisfied as if I had got a plan. In re-
gard of the profile indeed, I have thought
since, that it would not have been amiss
if I had known for certain the exact
height of the rampart. I think that it
could

could not well exceed 25 feet. In Martiniere's Geographical Dictionary, it is called only 20 feet high; perhaps the parapet is not included.

I told your excellency, that I had never seen any plan of the place; but as there had been no alteration in the works for so many years, I made no question but that some old plan of it might be found which would correspond exactly with what I said. In the *Forces de l'Europe*, which I have, there is no plan of Rochefort, but I found one in the duke of Argyle's edition, which I borrowed, and shewed to your excellency. It agrees exactly with what I said, and with the sketch I drew of it before you, from my memory, except that a regular ditch is represented every where, which is not the case.

The river may be about 130 yards broad. The entrance is defended by two or three small redoubts, which I did not see, nor could I venture even to go down and examine the coast.

What I mentioned to your excellency of the method of insulting the place, considering it upon the footing of an immediate assault, I have not put down; for, tho' it may be reasoned upon in a general view, yet many things can only be fixed and determined immediately upon the spot. I was told, that there are never any troops at Rochefort, but the marines. There might be about 1000 at that time.

By the expedition to Port L'Orient in 1746, it appeared to me, that the country people, in arms, are very little better than our own; and that an officer who possesses himself, might march safely from one end of a province to another, with only five companies of grenadiers, where there are no regular troops. They imagine at first, that they can fight, and their intentions are good till it comes to the point, when every body gives way almost before the firing of a platoon.

In writing this I have obeyed with pleasure, as I have always done, your excellency's commands.

I am, &c.

Robert Clerk.

Translation of a Minute, dated Arlington-Street, August, 1757, containing an Examination of a French Pilot.

Joseph Thierry, a French pilot, of the H protestant religion, being examined, said, That he had followed the business of a pilot, on the coasts of France, for about 20 years; that he had served as first pilot in several ships belonging to the king of France, and particularly on board the

Magnanime, on board which he had served for about the space of 22 months; that he had piloted the *Magnanime* several times into the road of the Isle of Aix, that he knew well the entrance into and out of it; that the channel betwixt the Island of Oleron and Rhé is three leagues broad; that he had navigated it on board the *Magnanime*; that the banks, which are necessary to be avoided, are near the land; that there is one, named the Boiard, from which there is no great danger, as the breakers shew its situation: That as to the entrance into the road of Aix there are no such difficulties, as to make it necessary to have a pilot to steer the large vessels into it; that there is good anchorage both within and without the road, in 12 or 14 fathom water, quite to Bayonne.

That the Isle of Aix is about seven miles in circumference, and contains about 40 cabins or houses adjoining together in a sort of village; that they have one battery of 24 or 26 cannon, 24 pounders; but that there is no fortification; that the largest vessels may easily come near it, that the *Magnanime* alone would soon destroy that said battery.

That the largest ships might come up to the *Vergerot*, which is two English miles distant from the mouth of the river, with all their cannon and stores, and that the river is very narrow.

That men might be landed to the north of a battery named Fouras, out of sight of the fort, in a meadow where the ground is firm and level, under the cover of the cannon of our ships.

That the landing-place is about five English miles distant from Rochefort, the way dry, and not intercepted with ditches or morasses.

That the city is almost encompassed with a wall, but that part of it toward the river, on both sides, has none for near the length of 60 paces, being only enclosed with rails or palisades; and that there is no ditch on the outside of the said palisades.

Translation of a Memorial of the army Force of France by Land, and the Services on which it is employed, in 1757.

The French army, at the beginning of the present troubles, consisted only of 157,347 men, not including the militia and the invalids. It was composed in the following manner.
French foot
Artillery
Foreign foot

King's household, horse — 3210
 French horse — 14510
 Foreign horse — 960
 Dragoons — 7680
 Hussars — 800
 Light troops — 2158

157347

In the month of August, 1755, an augmentation was made of four companies of 45 men each, in every battalion of the king's regiment, and of four companies of 40 men each, in every common battalion of French foot; which made in all 29,620 men.

About the same time an augmentation was made in the dragoons, which made up every regiment four squadrons of 640 men; making in all 2560 men.

In the month of December of the same year 1755, an augmentation was also made in the horse, of ten men in a company; in all 5560 men.

The royal volunteers, and Fischer's corps, were also augmented; we do not exactly know to what number; but, according to our advices, this augmentation came to 680 men, or thereabouts.

These several augmentations amount to 38,420 men; and consequently the French army (without reckoning the militia and the invalids, which I put at above 67,000) is composed of 169,000 men. They have, it is true, raised two new regiments in the country of Liege; but, notwithstanding that, their regular troops are under 200,000 men.

The Islands of Minorca and Corsica, with the colonies in America, take up 15,000 men at least; they embarked in the spring 3 or 4000 men for different services in the two Indies; marshal Estrees' army, if the regiments were complete, would amount to 92,000 men; marshal Richelieu's is 32,665. A body of 6 or 7000 men must also be reckoned, which they are obliged to keep in garrisons at Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, Antibes, &c. at hand for that part of the coast.

According to this calculation then, there are 160,000 regular troops employed; there will remain above 40,000 men for the garrisons, from Sedan to the frontiers of Switzerland, as also for those of Flanders and Guienne, without speaking of the coast.

We reckon about 10,000 men placed at St. Valery to Bergue; so that we have all the reason to believe, that there will be 10,000 men more from St. Valery to Bourdeaux.

II. *Abstract of his Majesty's secret Instructions for carrying this Design into Execution.*

Instructions II. and III. to Sir Edward Hawke.

2. Whereas we have determined, with the blessing of God, to prosecute the just war in which we are engaged against the French king, with the utmost vigour; and it being highly expedient, and of urgent necessity, to make some expedition that may cause a diversion, and engage the enemy to employ, in their own defence, a considerable part of their forces destined to invade and oppress the liberties of the empire, and to subvert the independency of Europe, and, if possible, to make some effectual impression on the enemy, which by disturbing and shaking the credit of their publick loans; impairing the strength and resources of their navy, as well as disconcerting, and in part, frustrating their dangerous and extensive operations of war, may reflect lustre on our arms, and add life and strength to the common cause; and we being persuaded, that nothing in the present situation of affairs can so speedily and essentially annoy and distress France, as a successful enterprize against Rochefort: Our will and pleasure is, That you do co-operate in attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a descent on the French coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and by a vigorous impression force that place; and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your power, all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, that shall be found there, and exert such other efforts as shall be judged most proper for annoying the enemy. After this attempt on Rochefort shall either have succeeded or failed, and in case the circumstances of our fleet and forces shall, with prospect of success, still admit of further operations, Port l'Orient and Bourdeaux are to be considered next as the most important objects of our arms on the coast of France; and our will and pleasure accordingly is, That you do proceed successively to an attempt on both, or either of those places, as shall be judged practicable, or any other place, that shall be thought most adviseable from Bourdeaux homewards to Havre, in order to carry and spread, with as much rapidity as may be, a warm alarm along the maritime provinces of France: And you are, as far as you shall be able, with the fleet under your command, to be aiding and assisting to Sir John Mordaunt in the performance of the several services aforesaid.

3. In case, by the blessing of God upon our arms, our forces should become masters of any places on the coast of France, our will and pleasure is, That they do not keep possession thereof, but, that after demolishing and destroying, as far as may be, all works, defences, magazines, arsenals, shipping, and naval stores, you do proceed successively on the ulterior operations of this expedition, according as any of them may be judged advisable, and may be performed within such time as shall be consistent with your return with the fleet under your command, so as to be in England at or about, as near as may be, the end of September, unless the circumstances of our ships and forces shall necessarily require their return sooner; and our troops are to be landed at Portsmouth, or such other of our ports, as the exigency of the case may suggest.

Ditto, II. III. IV. and V. to Sir John Mordaunt.

2. Preamble the same with the former, to Sir Edward Hawke, and then it says, Our will and pleasure is, that you do attempt, as far as shall be found practicable, a descent, with the forces under your command, on the French coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and by a vigorous impression, force that place; and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your power, all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, that shall be found there, and exert such other efforts, as you shall judge most proper, for annoying the enemy.

3. After the attempt on Rochefort, shall either have succeeded or failed; and in case the circumstances of our forces and fleet shall, with prospect of success, still admit of further operations; you are next to consider port L'Orient and Bourdeaux, as the most important objects of our arms, on the coast of France; and our will and pleasure accordingly is, that you do proceed, successively, to an attempt on both, or either of those places, as shall be judged practicable; or any other places, as shall be thought most advisable, from Bourdeaux homewards to Havre, in order to carry and spread, with as much rapidity as may be, a warm alarm along the maritime provinces of France.

4. In case, by the blessing of God upon our arms, you shall make yourself master of any place on the coast of France, our will and pleasure is, that you do not keep possession thereof; but that, after demolishing and destroying, as far as may be, all works, defences, magazines, arsenals, shipping, and naval stores, you do pro-

ceed, successively, on the ulterior operations of this expedition, according as any of them shall be judged advisable, and may be performed within such time, as shall be consistent with your return, with the troops under your command, so as to be in England at, or about, as near as may be, the end of September, unless the circumstances of our forces and fleet, shall necessarily require their return sooner; and you are to land the troops at Portsmouth, or such other of our ports, as the exigency of the case may suggest.

5. Whereas it is necessary, that upon certain occasions, you should have the assistance of a council of war, we have thought fit to appoint such a council, which shall consist of four of our principal land-officers, and of an equal number of our principal sea-commanders, including the commanders in chief, of our land and sea-forces, (except in cases happening at land, relating to the carrying on any military operations, to be performed by our land-forces only, in which cases, you may call a council of war, consisting of such officers of our land-forces, as you shall think proper) and all such land and sea-officers, in the several cases beforementioned, are hereby respectively directed, from time to time, to be aiding and assisting with their advice, so often as they shall be called together by you, or by the commander in chief, of our squadron, for that purpose; and in all such councils of war, when assembled, the majority of voices, shall determine the resolution thereof; and in case the voices shall happen to be equal, the president shall have the casting vote.

F Abstract of the explanatory Instructions to Sir John Mordaunt, in a Letter from the Secretary Pitt, Aug. 13, 1757.

S I R,

With regard to the supposition, as stated in your letter, and arising from conversation had with Sir Edward Hawke, and vice-admiral Knowles, namely, that it is possible the fleet may be detained in sight of the coast of France a week or ten days, without being able to get into the road of Rochefort, or the Isle d'Aix, during which time an advantage will necessarily be given in those parts, which case you express a desire, if it be proper, to have a particular direction to act; I am commanded thereupon by the king, to signify to you his majesty's pleasure, that you, or such other officer on whom the command may devolve, in conformity to the latitude given in his majesty's instructions, judge of the

ability of the service, on the spot, according as contingent events, and particular circumstances, may require; the king judging it highly prejudicial to the good of his service to give particular orders and directions, with regard to possible contingent cases that may arise.

I am, &c. W. PITT.

Ditto to Sir Edward Hawke, from ditto, September 15, 1757. by the Viper sloop, and a like letter, *mutatis mutandis*, sent at the same time, to Sir John Mordaunt.

See this letter in our Magazine for October last, p. 468.

III. Papers relating to the Execution of the Design, whilst our Troops were upon the Coast of France.

Report made to Sir Edward Hawke, September 24, 1757, by Rear-Admiral, Broderick, and others.

In pursuance of an order from Sir Edward Hawke, dated September 23, 1757. We the underwritten, went and sounded the French shore, from Rochelle to fort Fouras, and find as follows:

From the south point of the entrance of Rochelle (on which point, there are 27 guns mounted on Barbett) to the point of the Angolin, we find it a rocky shore, and steep cliffs, with shoals near two miles off: From Angolin to Chatiliallon, we find a fair hard sandy beach, with a flat lying off near two miles, having but three fathoms at high water at that distance, but near ground; along which beach are sand-hills, about fifty yards from the top at high water: On the point of Chatiliallon are two guns on Barbett, which can in two ways annoy the landing of the troops, the bays of either side of it; and off which point, runs a riff of rocks, west two miles, which are dry at low water; and round the said point, about half a mile to the eastward, there is a small sandy bay, near half a mile long; and the land over the said bay, rises with an easy ascent, about a quarter of a mile, to a church or convent, with a few houses near

From the sandy bay, along to a square fort, on the south part of the bay, is a long flat mud, which is dry near two miles, at low water.

It is our general opinion, the transports cannot come nearer to either of the fore-bays (in order to land troops) than a mile and a half, as we found three fathoms only, at that distance at high water.

The square fort on the south side of the bay, we could only see two sides of: The side of the north-west, had nine embra-

tures, and that to the north-east, only two.

Given under our hands on board his majesty's ship *Ramillies* in Basque-road, September 24, 1757.

Thomas Brodrick, James Douglas, A Peter Denis, Matthew Buckle.

Copy of a Council of War held on board the *Neptune*, at Anchor off the Isle of Aix, September 25, 1757.

The fortifications and island of Aix, belonging to the French king, having surrendered to his majesty's arms, the council proceeded to take into consideration, the farther steps proper to be taken, in execution of his majesty's secret instructions, to Sir Edward Hawke and Sir John Mordaunt, commanders in chief of his majesty's forces, on the present expedition; and the first object being to determine, whether a proper place could be found for landing the troops, Sir Edward Hawke, produced a report by rear-admiral Brodrick, and the captains, Douglas, Denis, and Buckle, whom he had sent to sound and reconnoitre the coast, from la Rochelle to the point of Fouras, near the embouchure of the river Charente, which report is hereunto annexed.

The council having taken the said report into consideration, and examined the pilots, it appears that there are but two landing-places; and that the troops, could not be rebarked from either of them, in bad weather, the swell of the sea, making so great a surf on the shore, that no boats would be able to approach it, to take the troops off; (the ablest pilot having informed the council, that he had been at anchor seven weeks in this road, and not a boat been able to pass or repass.) And it likewise appears to the council, that in case the troops should be overpowered by superior numbers of the enemy, they could have no protection, from the cannon of the fleet, the shoal water preventing their coming within gun-shot.

The probability of success, in the attempt against Rochefort, in case the landing was effected, being then taken into consideration, lieutenant-colonel Clerke, chief engineer, was called in; and being asked his opinion, declared, that when he saw the place in the year 1754, he thought no place was more capable of being taken by assault; what alteration may have been made in the place since, he has not sufficient information to judge: That he does not imagine, any regular attack was intended against that or any other place, the small quantity of artillery we have, not

not being sent on that plan. Being asked, if the ditch were flowed with water, whether he should then think it practicable, to take the place by escalade, said, he thought not; but that when he saw the ditch, it did not appear to him, capable of being flowed.

Monsieur de Bonneville, volunteer, being asked, what he knew of Rochefort, said, that he was there about nine years ago; that the ramparts were of earth, and there are sluices there, by which they can flow the ditch, and that it was full of water all round, when he was there.

The pilot of the Neptune, being called in, said, that he had been very frequently at Rochefort; that he commanded a small vessel there, many years; that they have sluices near the hospital, by which they can fill the ditch with water; that they raise them sometimes to cleanse the ditch, and that he has seen the water in it, quite round the town.

The informations of some French prisoners, were then produced, confirming the same; as also, that they had been working on the fortifications there, for some time past.

The intelligence received from several neutral vessels, spoke with on the passage, was also produced, declaring, that the French, had been for some time, in expectation of a descent from the English, in those parts: All which, being taken into consideration, together with the long detention, of the troops in the Isle of Wight, and our meeting with contrary winds, fogs, and calms, upon our passage; the several informations received of troops, assembled in the neighbourhood, and the great improbability of finding the place unprovided, or of surprising it, or consequently succeeding in an enterprize, founded on the plan of an assault or escalade merely, and the uncertainty of a secure retreat for the troops, if landed; the council are unanimously of opinion, that such an attempt, is neither advisable nor practicable.

Edward Hawke, J. Mordaunt, Charles Knowles, H. Seymour Conway, Thomas Brodrick, Edward Cornwallis, George B. Rodney, G. Howard.

Copy of a Letter, from Rear-Admiral Brodrick, to Sir Edward Hawke, dated Achilles, Tuesday at One in the Morning.

I HAVE prepared all the boats, with proper officers, to land the troops, agreeable to your order; but am to acquaint you, that the generals are come to a resolution, not to land to-night,

and to wait till day light, when they can have a full view of the ground, where they are to land.

I am, &c.

THO. BRODRICK.

A Copy of a Letter from Sir John Mordaunt, to Sir Edward Hawke, dated Ramillies, Thursday Evening, Sept. 29, 1757.

SIR,

UPON receipt of your letter, I talked it over with the other land-officers, who were of our councils of war, and we all agree, in returning directly to England.

I am, SIR, &c.

J. MORDAUNT.

Copy of Minutes of a Council of War held on board the Ramillies, Sept. 28, 1757.

The council, in order to determine whether the forts, leading to and upon the mouth of the river Charente, were open and capable of being attacked by land, proceeded to examine,

1. Lieut. col. Wolfe, who declares, that with regard to fort Fouras, it is his opinion, that it is not a strong place, seeming to be principally fortified towards the sea, yet he saw people at work on the land side: That if our troops could come at the Barbette battery by it, it might be of great use in taking the fort, provided there was proper ammunition for that purpose. He further gives it as his opinion, that fort Fouras cannot be taken but by artillery or escalade.

2. Lieut. col. Clerke, who says, he could make no kind of judgment of fort Fouras on the land side by the help of a telescope, the only method he has ever heard of observing it.

3. A French prisoner, who says, fort Fouras is a circular fort; upon the back of it, towards the land, there was no ditch, when he saw it three years ago. That it had 24 pieces of cannon mounted towards the sea, and embrasures for guns towards the land: That fort la Pointe is like Fouras, circular, and has 22 pieces of cannon; on the east side, towards the land, it has a wall like that of Fouras. That the landing in the bay of Chailillon is the best landing of any place here; and that when landed, and you get upon the Rochefort road, it is a fine open country: "That on Friday morning, the 23d instant, he was in fort Fouras; that there was but 22 or 24 guns in it, and not above 50 men of all kinds: That there are much about the same number of guns in fort la Pointe; and that both forts are inclosed by a wall, in much the same manner towards the land."

The council having maturely considered the evidence, Sir John Mordaunt declared he was of opinion, that something further should be attempted, and that he would give his orders accordingly that moment, if any, meaning the general officers of the troops, would say it was adviseable. — Vice-admiral Knowles declared he had received great light from the persons examined, and therefore thought something ought to be attempted.

Major-general Conway declared for the attempt, merely from his own opinion, without regard to the evidences.

Sir Edward Hawke, appealing to every member of the council for the truth of what he said, declared, that he was now of the same opinion, which he had given both before and at the council of war of the 25th, that the landing could be effected: That the troops ought to be landed for some farther attempt, which was alone matter of consideration with the general officers of the troops. He not taking upon him to be a judge of land operations, but would, from his confidence in their abilities and skill in their own profession, readily assent to any resolution they should come to, and assist them to the utmost of his power. This being settled, after some debate, Sir John Mordaunt, vice-admiral Knowles, rear-admiral Brodrick, and captain Rodney, withdrew.

The council of war being reassembled, the question put,

Whether it is adviseable to land the troops, to attack the forts leading to and upon the mouth of the river Charente?

Y E S.

Col. George Howard, capt. George Bridges Rodney, rear-admiral Brodrick, Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, vice-admiral Knowles, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Edward Hawke.

N O.

Hon. major-general Edward Cornwallis, but afterwards acquiesced with the majority.

[to be continued in our Mag. for January.]

from the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Jan. 4, 1758.

of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq;

Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia,

the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness,

of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Leipzig, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1757.

Lord,

AVE the satisfaction to acquaint your

lordship, that last night an officer ar-

from the king of Prussia's army, with

news that Breslau surrendered on the

20th in the morning; that the garrison, consisting of thirteen or fourteen general officers, and ten thousand men bearing arms, besides between three and four thousand sick and wounded, were made prisoners of war.

As the officer set out before the king made his entry into Breslau, he does not know the names of the generals that are made prisoners, but he tells me, the Prussians lost only twenty men in the approaches they made to Breslau; and that on the night of the 14th, a magazine of powder was set on fire by a bomb, which occasioned great confusion among the besieged, and greatly damaged one of the bastions. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant,

ANDR. MITCHELL.

Extract of a private Letter from Berlin, dated Christmas Eve, 1757.

"The ensuing festival will be kept with so much the greater joy, as we have received, the day before yesterday, by the Sieur Schenk, lieutenant in his majesty's guards, the pleasing and important news, that, on the 20th, about nine in the morning, his majesty became master of the capital of Breslau, with very inconsiderable loss, and has made the whole Austrian garrison prisoners. The gentleman before-mentioned continued his rout to Leipzig, in order to communicate this acceptable intelligence to prince Henry, who is also on the point of executing an expedition of importance, which, in its consequences, may give a new turn to the affairs of the empire, at least hinder the French from eating up and destroying the dominions of German princes, friends, and enemies. According to the report of those who saw the lieutenant during his short stay here, there are fourteen officers of high rank, three hundred others, and thirteen thousand private men, prisoners. His majesty has made a grand promotion of general officers, and, as a mark of his great clemency, published a full and general pardon for all deserters who shall, within the space of three calendar months, rejoin their respective corps in the field, or in quarters, or shall repair to the several rendezvous in the cities of Berlin, Crossen, Breslau, Brieg, Glogau, Neiss, and Reichenbach. This general pardon bears date the 18th."

The forces of the magnanimous king of Prussia, have fought the following battles since May 6 last.

1. The battle of Riesberg, commanded by the duke of Bevern.
2. The battle of Prague, commanded by the king in person.
3. The battle of Collin, commanded by the king in person.
4. The battle fought against the Russians, commanded by marshal Lehwald.
5. The battle of Rossbach, commanded by the king in person.
6. The

6. The battle of Breslau, commanded by the prince of Bevern.

7. The battle of Newmark, commanded by the king in person.

These were all general engagements, besides the sieges of Prague and Breslau, and a great number of skirmishes.

On Saturday, Dec. 17. Some sailors broke into the barn of John Julian, Esq; at Plymouth, and beat his son in so cruel a manner, that he is since dead of his wounds.

An exact account of the several distances between most of the principal places in Bohemia, Silesia, &c. and Berlin, and also Vienna, both in German and English miles, which will shew the length of the several routs of the Prussian armies, &c.

Distance	Ger. M.	Eng. M.
From Berlin to	Breslau	40½ 187½
	Dresden	20 92½
	Egra	34½ 201
	Leipsic	21 97
	Magdebourg	16 74
	Prague	37 171
	Ratisbon	60 277½
From Prague to	Vienna	79 365½
	Berlin	37 171
	Breslau	31 143½
	Dresden	17 78½
	Egra	23 106½
	Leipsic	28 129½
	Magdebourg	40 185
From Ratisbon to	Ratisbon	32 148
	Vienna	42 194½
	Berlin	60 277½
	Breslau	67 310
	Dresden	39 180½
	Egra	17½ 81
	Leipsic	39 180½
From Vienna to	Magdebourg	55 254½
	Prague	32 148
	Vienna	50 231½
	Berlin	79 365½
	Breslau	48 222
	Dresden	59 273
	Egra	58 267½
	Leipsic	70 323½
	Magdebourg	86 387½
	Prague	42 194½
	Ratisbon	50 231½

N. B. One German mile is equal to 4 5ths English.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27. **T**HOMAS Hill, of Court of the Hill, in Shropshire, to Miss Locke.

29. Thomas Yates, of Ashford, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Hays, of Leominster, with a fortune of 8000l.

DEATHS.

Dec. 15. **H**IS excellency Sir Benjamin Keene, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, at Madrid, after a long illness.

21. John St. Loe, Esq; a rear-admiral on half-pay.

22. John Cox, of Fairseat, in Kent, Esq;

The Piece from the Rev. Mr. C——r, Continuation of the American History, the Captains &c. &c. will be inserted in January.

28. William Bumpsted, of Upton, in Warwickshire, Esq;

Christopher Peyton, of Marlborough, in Wilts, Esq;

30. William Haveril, of Castle-Carey, in Somersetshire, Esq;

31. Edmund Walkman, of Epsom, Esq;

William Lacon Child, of Kinlett, in Shropshire, Esq;

At Jamaica, James Dawkins, Esq; member for Hindon, and an eminent planter, well known for his travels into the East.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

MAJOR-general James Abercrombie, is appointed commander in chief in North-America, and likewise colonel in chief of the royal American regiment, consisting of four battalions, of 1000 private men each.—John Stanwix, John Forbes, Esqrs. lord visc. Howe, Edward Whitmore, Charles Lawrence, Esqrs. brigadiers general in North-America only.—Tho. Gage, Henry Bouquet, Archibald Montgomery, Esqrs. colonels.—John Bradstreet, deputy quarter-master general.—Sir Piercy Brett is elected an elder brother of the Trinity-house, in the room of admiral Mostyn, deceased.

STOCKS.

Dec. 30. Bank Stock 117 ½.—S. S. Ann. old 91 ½.—3 ½ Bank Ann. 90 ½.—India Ann. 1751, 89 ½.—India Bonds 21. 119.—Bank Circulation 21.—Wind at Deal N. E.—Weather at London, frosty.

Dec. 31. Bank Stock 117.—South-Sea Ann. old 90 ½.—3 ½ Bank Ann. 90 ½.—Ind. Ann. 1751, 89 ½.—India Bonds 21. 121.—Bank Circulation 21.—Wind at Deal E.—Weather at London, frosty.

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 14, 1756, to Dec. 13, 1757.

Christened	Buried
Males 7195	Males 10821
Females 6858	Females 10492
14053	21313

Increased in the Burials this Year 441.

Died under 2 Years of Age	7095
Between 2 and 5	2411
5 and 10	918
10 and 20	687
20 and 30	1695
30 and 40	1906
40 and 50	1906
50 and 60	1710
60 and 70	1418
70 and 80	1024
80 and 90	411
90 and 100	74
100	1
101	1
102	1
103	1
105	1
	21313

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